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USSR, U.S. DELEGATIONS MEET ON BANNING CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD311106 Moscow TASS in English 1104 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, August 31, TASS--A meeting of the delegations of the USSR and the USA at the talks on the question of banning chemical weapons was held here today.

Soviet Delegate Comments

LD032208 Moscow TASS in English 2116 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Geneva, September 3, TASS--TASS correspondent Georgiy Dragunov reports:

Following the completion of another round of the Soviet-American talks on banning chemical weapons and in connection with the discussion of this issue in the Committee for Disarmament, the Soviet chief delegate, Viktor Israelyan, told TASS that the talks were held in a favourable international atmosphere. The agreement reached in Vienna between the leaders of the USSR and the USA on the necessity of a total, complete and controllable ban on chemical weapons provided a new impetus to the search of mutually-acceptable decisions in the whole of the broad range of issues related to the banning of chemical weapons. Certain progress was reached in the talks between the USSR and the USA, said Viktor Israelyan.

The problem of banning chemical weapons was actively discussed in the Committee for Disarmament as well. Socialist countries played a constructive and an active role in the discussion of this as well as other problems. Much interest in reaching an agreement on the issue was displayed by the non-aligned countries. The committee, said the Soviet chief delegate in conclusion, reached agreement on continuing the talks on banning chemical weapons at its next session.

U.S. AMBASSADOR TOON SUPPORTS SALT II

LD302328 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1745 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[From the "International Diary" program, presented by Boris Andrianov and Andrey Ptashnikov]

[Text] The U.S. ambassador in the USSR, Toon, who is now in the United States, spoke at a press conference in Boston. Speaking about Soviet-American relations, he pointed out that the new agreement on limitation of strategic offensive weapons will play a positive role in their development. Toon spoke in favor of the ratification of the SALT II agreement by the U.S. Senate. If the Senate refuses to do so, he said, this will bring about a crisis of confidence in America, not only among our allies but throughout the world. The attempts by some senators to gain a review of the text of the agreement by making amendments, he added, will kill the document. Answering one of many questions on the SALT II agreement, Toon repeated that in his opinion this agreement is not perfect in all respects, but is the best that could be achieved through talks.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION--QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD311902 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1015 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

["International Situation--Questions and Answers" program, with Viktor Anikin, moderator, Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist, Anatoliy Andreyevich Krasikov, TASS political observer, and Lev Semenovich Semeyko, member of the Institute of the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Sciences]

[Excerpts] [Anikin] Our postbag contains many letters asking who are the most likely Democratic and Republican candidates in the U.S. presidential elections. They ask us to analyze the present stage of the election campaign. We gave your letters, esteemed comrades, to Oleg Nikolayevich Anichkin, international affairs journalist. Over to you, Oleg Nikolayevich.

U.S. Presidential Election

[Anichkin] The election campaign in the United States has definitely started, although the election of the president may still be a long way off. It will take place in autumn of 1980. The political atmosphere in the United States is taking on an increasingly electoral tone. Statements by leaders of the political parties and speeches by politicians one way or another have an electoral accent. As before, the struggle for presidential power will be mainly conducted within the framework of the two-party system. The president's chair is being fought for by the bourgeois parties, the Democrats and Republicans, which take turns in replacing each other in power in the White House.

The American ruling class is fairly skillful in the use of this mechanism in insuring its interests, by not allowing American working people near the levers of power.

[Anikin] Tell me, Oleg Nikolayevich, who could be the most likely candidate for the Democrats?

[Anichkin] Long before the election of the president, political synoptics--and this is generally accepted in U.S. political life--are already trying to forecast who will be the Democratic and Republican candidates, and who will emerge the final winner in this lengthy, costly, presidential race. Passions are also being roused because a substantial part of the American population is fairly indifferent to the existing process of electing the president. Over the past few years almost half the electors declined to take part in the elections. Facts show that not one U.S. president in the 20th century has been elected by a majority of registered electors' votes.

As far as the Democratic Party is concerned, some of the names of its candidates are already known. First, there is Jimmy Carter, the president in office, although he has not officially declared his intention to run for a second term. However, it is quite clear that he will, probably later when the time for what are known as the primaries draws near. They start at the end of next winter. During the primaries the struggle will be waged within the parties with the aim of determining their candidate for president.

[Anikin] But are there other claimants?

[Anichkin] Yes, of course. Carter is being challenged by the Governor of California, a young politician with big ambitions, Jerry Brown. He has the reputation of a liberal. He has his own election program which on many points differs from Carter's platform. Attentive observers have drawn attention to the following fact: Brown's position approaches the views of Senator Edward Kennedy.

[Anikin] Incidentally, Oleg Nikolayevich, can you tell us about Edward Kennedy? His name is often mentioned these days on the electoral preparations' level.

[Anichkin] Yes, indeed. Many people are still talking about the possibility that the last of the Kennedy brothers will make an attempt to become U.S. President. So far this name has had a magic strength for many Americans. To a large extent this is explained by the tragic death of his two elder brothers, one of whom was President and the other near to that goal. Several facts indicate that Senator Edward Kennedy might finally run. First, within the Democratic camp dissatisfaction is growing with the current President, and the desire is being expressed to find another person. In most cases the name of Kennedy is mentioned. It is even brought up by these politicians among the Democrats who are fairly far removed from the senator in their views. For example, a figure such as Senator Henry Jackson once said that he would support Carter but thought that a better choice for the Democratis at that time could only be Ted Kennedy. Other prominent Democrats openly declared that they are ready to wage an energetic campaign for the senator from Massachusetts and do not intend to support the President. Alan Cranston, an influential figure in the Democratic Party and deputy leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate, was completely outright in saying that at the coming elections he would not be on the side of the President.

[Anikin] But what do the Republicans say?

[Anichkin] The Republicans for their part, forecasting the electoral situation and trying to determine who will be their main rival, fairly often indicate Edward Kennedy. In this relation, the statement by Republican Senator Robert Dole is significant. He declared his intention to stand as candidate for president for the Republican Party. Incidentally, at the last elections he was vice presidential candidate on the Ford ticket. Well, Dole said that he was preparing to conduct a campaign against Kennedy because Kennedy would probably be the Democratic candidate. How accurate his predictions are is difficult to judge at present. In my view it is very early to say.

[Anikin] Many people think that Edward Kennedy is an extremely contradictory personality, who has vulnerable areas.

[Anichkin] However, I should like to continue my train of thought further. There are other factors which indicate that the seriousness of the prospect of Kennedy's candidacy should not be excluded. What I mean is that the political forces which in the past also opposed the Kennedy clan are now starting to act decisively. In any case, during the previous election campaigns there was none of it. What I have in view is the attempt of some press organs to revive Americans' memories of the tragic incident concerning Edward Kennedy which occurred in the summer of 1969: As you probably remember, a young woman died then in his car when one night it plunged into the water from a bridge. She was the former secretary of his late brother, Robert.

The publication of such information with full page spreads 10 years later clearly has the aim of discrediting the senator. They did not do this earlier, evidently because there was no reason for supposing that he could become Democratic candidate for president.

[Anichkin] And what does Kennedy himself say?

[Anichkin] Edward Kennedy himself repeats from time to time that he does not at present intend to run, and that he will support Carter. On the other hand, he is always in the public eye. His name is constantly at the center of attention of the press and television. He tours the country a lot, makes speeches and is often in a state of confrontation, if one can put it like that, with the White House, mainly on domestic policy issues. At times the press calls him an undeclared candidate. At present I would not like to have any definite forecasts, as the ups and downs of the development of political events in the United States are often unpredictable.

[Anikin] We would be interested to learning about the state of affairs within the Republican camp.

[Anichkin] With the Republicans, I must say, the situation is fairly complicated, and not because they do not have any eminent presidential candidates; there are more than enough of them. The name of former President Ford is again being mentioned, as is that of former Governor of California Reagan, former Governor of Texas and later cabinet member Connolly--he was, as you remember a Democrat and then moved to the Republican fold to gain better opportunities in that party to become president. The name of the Republican leader in the Senate, Baker, is being mentioned. One could add another half-dozen names of senators, members of the House of Representatives and governors. The list of possible candidates from the Republicans can be so lengthy that the struggle can turn, in the expression of the WASHINGTON POST, into a civil war in the Republican ranks. Another paper, the New York TIMES, called the Republican contenders, and I quote, a professional football team which is stubbornly basing itself on old defenders and players nearing the end of their career. Which of them will emerge in the forefront of the struggle, even the most experienced observer could not say at present. The last midterm elections held last autumn showed that the Republican Party could not heal itself from the heavy defeat it suffered in the last presidential elections in 1976.

[Anikin] It is evident from American press reports that the Republican leadership might try putting its money on a new politician who could lead the party out of its deep crisis.

[Anichkin] Yes, it seems so. Several politicians' names are being mentioned. Of them the figure of General Haig stands out. He retired this year from his post as NATO commander in chief and also from active duty. This step by the general was considered in U.S. political circles as an intention to try his hand in the political struggle; Haig became famous in the United States during the Watergate scandal. He was then the leader of the White House apparatus and as became known, took an active part in promoting the resignation of Nixon in such a way as to avoid a trial. After the resignation he persuaded the new president, Ford, to forgive his boss. Such loyalty has always been highly appreciated in the Republican Party and its leadership.

Haig's military and political views in many ways coincide with what the Republicans are putting out, and with what they want to fight the election on. He is an adherent of increasing, preponderant U.S. military might. He is one of those who always revert in their speeches to the propagation of the myth of the Soviet threat.

[Anikin] And yet, if it is possible, how can one assess this stage of the election campaign.

[Anichkin] The election atmosphere will obviously become substantially clearer at the end of winter, next year, when the primaries start in the various states, and the list of names of politicians striving to stand for president will be considerably reduced. Now, I think, to make forecasts is an extremely risky business.

[Anikin] Thank you very much, Oleg Nikolayevich.

[Anikin] We have received this letter from Stepan Alekseyevich (Mikhaylov). He writes: An approximate balance exists at the present time between the Soviet Union and the United States in strategic might. Even though the Soviet Union has been spending, and is now spending, on military needs only a fraction of what the United States spends. How can this paradox be explained? We have asked Lev Semenovich Semeyko, a senior learned staff member of the Institute for the United States and Canada of the USSR Academy of Science, and candidate of military science, to reply.

U.S.-Soviet Strategic Balance

[Semeyko] This is a fair question, and I would say quite a tricky one. Tricky for the very reason that at first glance it does seem to be a paradoxical situation. The strategic might of the Soviet Union and the United States is equal but their military expenditure is not equal. This circumstance, as is known, is exploited by Western propaganda for its own ends. It is alleged that if one measures Soviet military expenditure in dollars, they are supposed to total $130, $150 or even $200 billion--that is, about as much as U.S. military expenditure, if not more. But these allegations do not stand up, for a whole number of reasons. Let us begin with the fact that in the Soviet Union we spend rubles, not dollars. We for our part, have never calculated the American military budget in rubles. There is simply no need for it and I would even say it would be senseless. Attempts to compare the military budgets of different countries in some sort of uniform currency inevitably lead to distortions, for all manner of technical reasons. It is not by chance that Western evaluations of the Soviet defense budget in dollars differ from each other by a factor of two, three or even more. Second, judge for yourself to what extent it can be justified to evaluate Soviet military expenditure by U.S. dollar standards. How is this done, after all? It is worked out how much the armed forces would cost the United States if they were created and made up to strength in armaments and personnel to the same size as in the Soviet Union. In other words, if a missile, bomber or warship is built in the Soviet Union, its cost is determined in the United States by U.S. standards--that is it is worked out how many dollars it would have cost to produce it in the United States.

[Anikin] But that is absurd. U.S. prices are one thing, ours are something else again. Quite apart from the fact that mistakes in such calculations are also inevitable because, as is noted in the West, it is virtually impossible to work out all the armaments of another state right down to the last pistol.

[Semeyko] Quite so. The method is indeed absurd, but use is made of it by official organs in the United States. They conceal from the public that price formulations for any product in capitalist and socialist states takes place in a totally different way. We have already noted that the military-industrial corporations jack up the prices. Indeed, their profit levels vary between 50 percent and 2,000 percent, and this is quoting the figures of the U.S. Congress itself. It is by these artificially inflated prices that the cost of Soviet military products is determined. If one takes into account that the quantitative count of Soviet armaments is done in a prejudiced way, it turns out that one exaggerated figure is multiplied by another, leading to fantastic figures for so-called Soviet military expenditure in dollars and the conclusion that Soviet military expenditure equals or even exceeds U.S. expenditure. We have no military-industrial complex in the Soviet Union, no private firms or corporations whose profits are paid for by the state, and this is a considerable factor. It enables us to produce the most up-to-date armaments for a lower sum than in the West. The same can be said of the way the army itself is made up. In the United States, it is not made up of conscripts but of mercenaries who, quite understandably, are paid according to higher standards. These standards, again, are applied to the Soviet Army in calculating Soviet military expenditure. Congressman Aspin once, not without humor, noted that if the United States were to cut the rates of pay of its servicemen, the Soviet defense budget would at once be cut, too.

[Anikin] With the aid of such methods, in quotes, Western propaganda alleges that Soviet expenditure on defense is equal to the Americans', but the methods of proof, as we see, do not stand up to examination at all. The aim of these proofs is sufficiently clear.

[Semeyko] Of course it is clear. These are attempts to convince not only the ordinary citizens but also the legislators, in the United States and the other NATO countries, of what they call the tremendous Soviet defense expenditure. If they could be convinced, it would be easier to justify the really gigantic military expenditure of the United States and NATO, to justify their incessant growth for the sake of building up armaments. But they are attempts with unsuitable means. For a number of years, the Soviet Union has not increased its defense expenditure. Leonid Ilich Brezhnev says: We should like rubles and dollars, zloty and marks, lei and francs to be spent entirely on peaceful needs, but here a solution can only be found on a mutual basis. The Soviet Union unchangingly and consistently urges the reduction of military expenditures, primarily by the member states of the UN Security Council. It proposes a variety of ways of achieving this reduction--by 10 percent, by a greater amount, by a lesser amount as a first step, than 10 percent, reduction of military budgets not as a percentage but in absolute terms. However, not one of these proposals has been accepted by the United States or NATO. On the contrary, these countries have agreed for the 1980s to increase their military expenditure by 3 percent a year in constant-price terms, and this really speaks for itself.

[Anikin] Lev Semenovich, here is another question. It can be expressed briefly as follows: Who bears the responsibility for stepping up the arms race?

[Semeyko] Who is guilty as regards the arms race? There are two aspects to this question, which is certainly a highly topical one. It would say: The internal and external. From the internal political point of view, the blame lies squarely on the shoulders of those extremely influential forces in the imperialist countries who, I would say, have a vital interest in the arms race.

There are about 20,000 contractor firms and about 100,000 subcontractors in the United States, for example, engaged in fulfilling military orders. They have stable, profitable connections with the Pentagon extending over many years. To lose these connections, to lose their enormous profits, to transfer military production to peaceful production, would not be profitable for them. On the contrary, it is profitable for them if there is an expansion of military production, and therefore the intensification of military tension in the world, and the final reckoning is manna from heaven for them. Blame for the arms race, from an internal political point of view, also lies on imperialism's desire, as a whole, to rely on its policies primarily of force and military might. It is a fact after all, that in the postwar period, the United States has resorted to the use of military force or the threat of it on 215 occasions.

[Anikin] In this respect, it is reckoned that the greater the military might, the stronger, allegedly, is international security. Such an approach, of course, leads to a build-up of armaments.

[Semeyko] Yes, and this is a profoundly mistaken approach. On the contrary, it can only lead the world to the brink of war. Our approach is different. The lower the level of military confrontation in the world, the stronger the peace and security of states really is. For this very reason, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and sensible thinking circles in the West urge the resolute curbing of the arms race.

But there is also a foreign policy aspect to the question. Who is really guilty in regard to the arms race? In the West, as is known, they primarily accuse the Soviet Union of this. This is the whole basis of the campaign about the so-called rising Soviet military threat. But facts, as they say, are stubborn things. The facts show that more and more new forms of the arms race are constantly developed first in the United States and the other NATO countries. Indeed, who first created atomic weapons which constitute the greatest threat to mankind? The United States. Who was the first to put atomic missiles in submarines? Again, the United States, and each such submarine carries at least 160 nuclear weapons. Who was the first to begin fitting intercontinental ballistic missiles and missiles in submarines with multiple warheads? Again, the United States. Quite recently, the United States was also first to begin work on equipping aircraft of the strategic air force with dozens of cruise missiles, with a range of thousands of kilometers.

[Anikin] And these are only a few examples. One could go on with them.

[Semeyko] Certainly one could. The Soviet Union has constantly been forced to undertake responsive, I stress responsive, measures, in order to maintain its defense capability at a sufficient level. It is thanks to these measures that the approximate military balance has now come about in the world, and the Soviet Union does not intend to upset this balance, or to strive for military supremacy. A struggle for supremacy would only increase the arms race.

Thus, to answer the radio listener's question in brief, one must say there cannot be two opinions on the subject. The real initiator or instigator of the arms race is imperialism as a whole, and primarily the chief imperialist power, the United States.

[Anikin] Thank you.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON NONALINED CONFERENCE

DPRK Delegation Statement

LD031220 Moscow TASS in English 0955 GMT 3 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 3, TASS--One of the main objectives of the 6th conference of heads of state and government of non-aligned countries due to open in Cuba's capital today is to give a resolute rebuff to the forces of imperialism and reaction which are trying to disunite the non-alignment movement. This is said in a statement, circulated here, of a KDPR delegation headed by Premier of the Administrative Council of the Republic Yi Chong-ok.

The document contains the call for non-aligned countries to give effective assistance to the peoples fighting for independence and sovereignty. The document stresses the need of elaboration by the forum of concrete measures aimed at establishing new international economic relations.

Egyptian Delegate's Address Denounced

LD040830 Moscow TASS in English 0752 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, TASS--TASS special correspondents Viktor Zatsepin and Yuriy Romanov report:

Egyptian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali placed himself in an unenviable position at the current sixth non-aligned summit conference, when he was trying to picture the treacherous deal with Israel as an attempt at a peaceful settlement of the Middle East problem.

During the examination of organizational issues, Butrus Ghali took the floor even before the start of the general debate in order, as he put it, to refute what he described as unjustified charges made against Egypt in the speech by the chairman of the conference. In other words, he was seeking support among the participants in the non-aligned forum for the Egyptian regime's unilateral separate actions.

But Butrus Ghali miscalculated. His shameless praise for As-Sadat's treacherous policy, which stalled a Middle East settlement, touched off literally an outburst of indignation in the audience. Presidents, prime ministers and foreign ministers representing various regions have condemned both the provocative statement by the Egyptian secretary of state for foreign affairs and As-Sadat's policy itself that is fraught with a serious danger to the cause of peace in the Middle East.

The Egyptian regime has betrayed the interests of the Arab people of Palestine, the interests of all Arab countries, said President Didier Ratsiraka of Madagascar.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn stressed that the anti-Arab policy of the As-Sadat regime had placed Egypt fully and totally at the service of U.S. imperialism. By concluding a separate deal with Tel Aviv under the U.S. tutelage, As-Sadat has consolidated the American military presence in that part of the Egyptian land, which was earlier under the Israeli occupation.

Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, described as a challenge to the conference and the entire non-aligned movement betrayal on the part of As-Sadat, who on the days of the Havana forum again went for talks with the Israeli ruling circles.

Representatives of Cuba, Mali, Ethiopia, Iran, Angola, Vietnam and a number of other countries resolutely rejected in their speeches the Camp David deal.

Afghanistan's Taraki on Summit

LD041417 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 5 LD

[PRAVDA correspondent L. Mironov interview with Nur Mohammad Taraki, chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan: "Anti-Imperialist and Antifeudal Force"--date not specified]

[Text] On the eve of the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government in Havana Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan's Central Committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, gave an interview to L. Mironov, PRAVDA's Kabul correspondent, voicing his assessment of the nonalined movement's role in the international arena and the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan's participation in the movement.

Since its emergence, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, the nonalined movement has had an anti-colonial orientation. Its members have focused their efforts on the struggle against the rule of imperialism, colonialism and all forms and manifestations of neocolonialism and against various forms of imperialist exploitation.

The nonalined movement is now continuing to act in the international arena as an influential anticolonial and anti-imperialist force contributing to the defense of world peace, freedom, independence, national sovereignty, territorial integrity and the peoples' right to self-determination and supporting progressive national liberation movements. By virtue of this, the nonalined movement countries' policy can be described above all as an anti-imperialist policy.

The most important principles of this policy include the principle of noninterference in internal affairs, which should lie at the basis of relations not only between nonalined countries but among all world states. Proceeding from this principle, no country should interfere in another's internal affairs or allow anyone to interfere in its own affairs. This principle should be observed unconditionally by the nonalined states. Its honest observance eliminates tension, creates preconditions for expanding peaceful cooperation and in the final analysis helps to preserve peace and maintain world security.

Since the interests of imperialism and feudalism frequently coincide to a considerable degree, Nur Mohammad Taraki continued, the nonalinement movement, being anti-imperialist in essence, resolutely opposes feudal principles. Feudalism is essentially a basis for imperialist exploitation in those countries where vestiges of the past remain strong. It is for precisely this reason that whatever blows the nonalined movement strikes against imperialism are also blows against feudalism. In other words, the nonalined movement is not only anticolonial and anti-imperialist but also antifeudal in orientation.

Dwelling on Afghanistan's role in the nonalined movement, Nur Mohammad Taraki stressed that this role has increased since the April revolution. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan is an active participant in the struggle which the nonalined movement is waging against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, Zionism, racism, apartheid and other types of colonial and imperialist oppression.

In accordance with its independent national foreign policy course, Nur Mohammad Taraki said, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, as an active member of the nonalined movement, both within and outside the framework of that movement will consistently advocate the intensification and expansion of international detente, the assertion of the principles of peaceful coexistence in international relations, the easing of tension, the consolidation of mutually advantageous cooperation, disarmament, the halting of the arms race, and the elimination of the threat of war.

The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has taken part in all the movement's major recent events. It intends to make a substantial contribution to insuring the success of the sixth conference of nonalined heads of state and government.

New Members Admitted

LD041440 Moscow TASS in English 1126 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, (TASS-PRENSA LATINA)--The sixth non-aligned summit conference admitted on Monday as full members of the non-alignment movement Nicaragua, Bolivia, Surinam, Iran, Pakistan, Grenada and the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front.

The Philippines, Saint Lucia, Dominica and Costa Rica have been given the observer status at the non-aligned movement.

Kiprianou Comment

LD041500 Moscow TASS in English 1431 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, TASS (TASS-PRENSA LATINA)--President Spiros Kiprianou of Cyprus declared for unity of the non-aligned movement and strengthening solidarity with it. He was addressing the current sixth nonaligned summit conference on behalf of the group of European states including Cyprus, Malta and Yugoslavia.

The president of Cyprus thanked the Cuan Government and Fidel Castro personally for the hospitality and organizing this important international forum and expressed confidence that the Havana summit meeting will be an important landmark in the history of the non-aligned movement. He pointed out that being one of the founders of this movement the Republic of Cyprus invariably comes out for peace all over the world, in spite of the fact that 40 percent of the island's territory are occupied by foreign troops.

Zambian President's Address

LD041600 Moscow TASS in English 1316 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, TASS--President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia addressed the sixth nonaligned summit conference on behalf of the African states.

He pointed out the great work done by the Cuban people and Fidel Castro personally in preparation for this important international summit forum, which is of anti-imperialist character. The head of the Zambian state strongly condemned racialism in the south of Africa, expressed the solidarity of the African peoples with the peoples of the Arab countries and other continents fighting for the strengthening of their independence against poverty and exploitation.

Tito, Husayn Speeches

LD042025 Moscow TASS in English 1938 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Havana, September 4, TASS--The general discussion has begun at the 6th summit conference of non-aligned states in Havana. It showed from the very beginning that the problems of peace, international security and disarmament deeply worry the non-aligned movement. The speeches delivered by the summit leaders, who came to the capital of Cuba, show that the peoples of the world regard the struggle for strengthening peace, further expanding and deepening the process of detente as the most important condition for resolving successfully the socio-economic tasks confronting the movement..

Josip Broz Tito, president of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, who opened the debates, said: The history of our movement shows that the policy of non-alignment has become a real force in the struggle for world peace and stability, for the building of new and just international political and economic relations. Its implementation contributes to the improvement of the world's political climate, consolidation of international security, liquidation of vestiges of colonialism, solution of disarmament problems.

Noting that important political changes have taken place in the international arena in recent years, the president of Yugoslavia stressed the particular importance of the new favourable situation in Europe created by the signing of the Final Act in Helsinki and improvement of the Soviet-American relations. We attach particular importance, he said, to the signing of the agreement on the limitation of strategic armaments between the Soviet Union and the United States in the hope that it will serve as an impetus to the adoption of measures for genuine disarmament.

It is absolutely obvious, Josip Broz Tito continued, that the great powers bear the main responsibility for the process of detente. At the same time the problems of peace worry deeply all the countries without exception, both big and small. Consequently, all the countries must fight for its consolidation.

The speech delivered by the Yugoslavian president expressed alarm over the fact that despite the lessening of the danger of a world confrontation, the world continued to be shaken by crises and conflicts. The situation is disturbing in the Middle East, where the Israeli aggression and unlawful occupation of the territories of Arab countries persists, while the Arab people of Palestine have been prevented from exercising their legitimate rights, including the right to create an independent state.

The speech by the president of Iraq Saddam Husyan was keynoted by sharp condemnation of the Camp David deal, Egypt's traitorous course. Instead of rallying together the forces of the family of Arab peoples in the struggle against occupation and Zionist aggression, in support of the Palestinian people, he stressed, the Government of Egypt entered into a direct collusion with Zionism and U.S. imperialism.

Its so-called peace treaty with Israel has been rejected by an absolute majority of the Arab states.

The regime of As-Sadat, Husayn continued, openly trampled under foot the rights of the Palestinian people. The non-aligned movement cannot keep mum concerning this betrayal threatening peace throughout the Middle East.

Dwelling on the role and place of the non-aligned movement in the international arena, the president of Iraq stressed its anti-imperialist essence.

The traitorous policy of the Egyptian ruling circles was stigmatized also by the representatives of Madagascar, Ethiopia, Iran, Angola and Libya.

Movement's Anti-Imperialist Origins

LD042152 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0315 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Excerpts] We present for your attention another program in the series topical problems of international life. It is entitled the nonalined movement is an influential factor in world politics and is presented by our correspondent, Valentina Osipova.

[Osipova] Hello, comrades: World public opinion is carefully following the work of the sixth conference of heads of state and government of the nonalined countries which opened on 3 September in Havana, the capital of socialist Cuba. But before relating what issues are being discussed by the leaders of independent states in Latin America, Asia and Africa, I should like, comrade listeners, to remind you of the chief landmarks in the history of the movement and describe the goals that it sets itself. Listen to what Anatoliy Yevdokimov, an international affairs commentator, writes about this:

It is natural that at this time interest has grown in the nature and essence of the movement, its roots and role in international life today. Let's start perhaps with the name of the movement--nonalined. Sometimes people ask why it is so called, because the word nonalined implies so they say, a negation, and a passive negation. But in actual fact the nonalined movement is an active and positive international force. The name itself was established historically. The nonalined movement was begun by countries which had cast off their colonial yoke and which came out against attempts to draw them into--or aline them with--the aggressive blocs created by the imperialist countries after the end of World War II. These were NATO in Europe, SEATO in Southeast Asia, the Baghdad Pact and CENTO in the Middle East, and others into which the imperialists managed to draw certain developing countries, among others, or to subject them to their influence. The majority of liberated states in Asia and Africa, however, began to pursue a foreign policy line which they called a policy of nonalinement with blocs or positive neutrality. The states which found their freedom were able to do this because of the increased strength of that mighty support of the forces of the national liberation movement and progress--socialism, which became after World War II, a world system exerting a decisive influence on the whole course of historical development.

The need for such historical information arises because the imperialists, in league with the Chinese hegemonists, now, when the nonalined movement has become an influential factor in world politics, do not dare act openly against it. The imperialist countries at the moment are not above passing themselves off as supporters of the nonalined movement as long as the movement, they say, retains its principles intact and stays absolutely neutral, that is, will not oppose imperialism.

But, in the first place, the intactness of the movement's principles, if one is to use that expression, implies in actual fact that it will retain its anti-imperialist, anticolonial and antiracist foundations and its antiwar trend.

In the second place, the important thing is not only the anti-imperialist traditions as such, but first and foremost that imperialism has been and still is the enemy of the independence of the neutral countries, hinders their economic development and achievement of economic independence, and is a source of military danger.

In the third place, the coincidence of the aims of the nonalined countries and the states of the socialist community is an objective reality. The support by the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the nonalined movement augments its strength and increases its prestige.

It is for this reason that the imperialist countries and the Chinese hegemonists, under the guise of being concerned for the purity and independence of the movement and for its being equidistant from all alliances and blocs, would like to set the nonalined countries against the states of the socialist community and thus weaken the nonalined movement. The leaders of the nonalined countries, however, give a resolute rebuff to these attempts. Since the nonalined movement and the socialist countries, Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Ethiopian Provisional Military Administrative Council, said recently, have common aims in the struggle for freedom, equality, peace, prosperity, justice and democracy, it is quite natural that one country should support another. That is why the nonalined countries and the states of the socialist community hold similar opinions and frequently occupy the same stance on important and urgent problems in the United Nations and its specialized organizations.

[Osipova] It must be said that imperialism has always tried to split the nonalined movement, to erode it and to use it for its own selfish interests. Such attempts were made this time, too. When the conference was being prepared, imperialist forces together with the Beijing leaders wanted to prevent the same conference from taking place in the first and, for the time being, the only socialist state in Latin America, Cuba which, by the way, was one of the founders of the nonalined movement. They also raised a hulaballoo over the dispute about who should represent Kampuchea: the overthrown, criminal Pol Pot clique which bathed the country in blood, or the country's legitimate representatives. They intend to continue their subversive activity, too, at the conference itself, and in this connection the leaders of the nonalined countries are to give a rebuff to the opponents of unity among those fighting against imperialism.

REPORT ON KHABAROVSK PACIFIC CONGRESS

LD302205 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Khabarovsk, August 30, TASS--Joint solution of global problems by scientists of different countries of the pacific region is assuming a still greater significance. This is noted in reports of many participants in the 14 Pacific congress, which is under way here.

Global proportions of natural processes, running in the ocean, call for observations simultaneously on a huge territory, said in his report President of the Pacific Scientific Association, Vice President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, Academician Aleksandr Sidorenko. It is only on the basis of international cooperation that it is possible to concentrate in one area of the ocean the necessary number of research ships and equipment. Oceanological cooperation between the Soviet Union and the United States is an example of effectiveness and mutual benefit produced by the pooling of efforts of scientists of different countries. This cooperation is mainly developing within the framework of the Soviet-American intergovernmental agreement on cooperation in oceanic research.

Soviet scientists are also taking an active part in international programmes of exploration of the Pacific Ocean, held under the aegis of the UNESCO Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. Fruitful was cooperation between Soviet and Japanese specialists, who explored the northwestern part of the Pacific within the framework of the international project ofthe upper mantle of the earth, Sidorenko said.

Scientists, taking part in the work of the congress, opened a broad discussion around the international project of deep-water muon and neutrino registration ("dumand"). The Soviet Academician Moisey Markov expressed the idea of using the ocean as a big physical instrument for neutrino registration.

American physicist John (Layrnd) has said that his colleagues found a place for realization of the project--in the international waters, not far from Hawaii. The depth of 5 odd kilometres, necessary for the experiment, is 60 kilometres from the shore there.

The majority of the scientists of different countries working at the congress believe that international cooperation in the Pacific region is fruitful and should be broadened.

Final Session

LD031020 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Khabarovsk, September 1, TASS--The 14th Pacific Scientific Congress continued in Khabarovsk (on the Amur), for almost a fortnight. Its participants today met at the palace of sports for the final meeting.

The congress has become an important stage in the 60-year long history of the Pacific Scientific Association. It made a significant contribution to the development of science and culture of the region, stressed President of the congress, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR Academician Aleksandr Sidorenko.

About 2,000 scientists from all continents discussed topical problems of the Pacific region with a population accounting for more than half of the planet's population. They drew up recommendations for effective use of the natural resources, protection of biosphere, improving the well-being of the peoples of the region. The successful work of the scientific forum was largely promoted by the atmosphere of goodwill, mutual understanding, business cooperation. The discussions were held in an atmosphere of frank exchange of opinions. This was conducive to putting into life the main goal of the Pacific Scientific Association, consolidation of links between peoples.

In a message of greetings from the U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to the participants in the forum, it is stressed that the study of the pressing problems of the Pacific region largely contributes to the attainment of the goals of peace and progress.

Those present received with applause the text of a message from the participants in the 14th Pacific Scientific Congress to the Soviet government, which was read out by Canada's representative Robert Folinsbee. The participants in the congress, the message runs, cordially thanks the USSR government for the attention for the work of the congress and for hospitality. The scientists fully share the devotion to the ideas of consolidation of world peace, mutual understanding and friendship between peoples, which was emphasised in the message from the USSR government.

COMMENTARY VIEWS SECURITY COUNCIL DEBATE ON LEBANON

LD311740 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1200 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary: "Results of Security Council Debate on Lebanon"]

[Text] The Security Council has ended its debate on the situation in Lebanon, caused by Israel's escalation of aggressive actions aimed at breaking the Lebanese separatists. The participants in the meeting called on Israel to adhere strictly to previous Security Council resolutions in defense of Lebanon's integrity and independence. Once again the majority strongly condemned Israel's bestial actions which are causing many casualties among peaceable civilians in cities, villages and Palestinian refugee camps. This time representatives of the United States, Britain and other Western countries, who usually try to avoid this, were forced to condemn those bestial actions. But once again their speeches showed an attempt to put the aggressor and the victims of aggression on the same level. This is a preferred method through which the protectors of the aggressor try to prevent the Security Council from taking decisive and effective measures to halt Israel's criminal actions. It is well known that Arab representatives, supported by the USSR and other socialist countries, have repeatedly asked for such measures. Is it not clear that if the necessary sanctions were imposed by the United Nations with insistence, Israel would have not been able to refuse to abide by its resolutions?

Therefore, Mikhail Kharlamov, the Soviet delegate, strongly opposed all attempts at justifying the aggressor and at laying equal responsibility on both parties for the conflict in Lebanon. The Soviet delegate said: We strongly oppose any attempt aimed at placing the aggressor and the victim at the same level. He said: The matter is confined to putting an end to Israel's aggressive actions against Lebanon. He also strongly criticized U.S. political, military and material support without which Israel would not have been able to attack Lebanon.

In this context the Soviet delegate pointed to the dangers resulting from separate deals in the Middle East. He said: Current events in the Middle East once again indicate that the path of separate deals does not and cannot lead to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East, instead it constitutes the danger of further complications and encourages Israel to embark on new adventures. The Soviet Union believes that just and lasting peace can be achieved only through a comprehensive settlement of the Middle East conflict on the basis of complete Israeli withdrawal from all Arab territories occupied in 1967 and the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian Arab people.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES' STATEMENT ON UN TECHNOLOGY MEETING

LD010904 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

["In the Interests of International Cooperation"--TASS headline]

[Text] Vienna, September 1, TASS--The delegations of the Belorussian SSR, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Mongolia, Poland, the USSR, the Ukrainian SSR and Czechoslovakia issued a statement at the U.N. conference on science and technology for development, which closed here, saying: The delegations of the socialist countries point out with satisfaction that as a result of joint efforts, the participants in the Vienna meeting succeeded in completing the examination of complex and at times contradictory problems faced by the conference, and by displaying the spirit of mutual understanding found solutions, which are taken on the basis of consensus.

Our states attach great significance to the present conference, which will, undoubtedly, contribute to a strengthening of international cooperation in resolving problems in connection with the development of science and technology in all countries, in the first place in developing ones. The conference will help towards even deeper realisation of the fact that science and technology have turned in the present conditions into one of the decisive factors of social development, into a powerful means of transforming the world and radical restructuring of the system of international economic relations on a democratic and just basis. Of great significance is general recognition of the necessity of an even more active and purposeful development of the national scientific technical potential in the developing countries. Our states consistently proceeding from this principle have given and continue giving all-round assistance for a more effective use of science and technology by the developing countries both on a bilateral basis and through active participation in nultilateral efforts, in the first place within the U.N. framework.

General and complete disarmament would be of great significance for a further development of science and technology, for a successful resolution of the global problems facing mankind. Progress in the field of disarmament would have a most salutary effect also on the situation in the developing countries: The considerable resources released as a result of disarmament could be channelled for giving them aid for the development of science. Indispensable conditions for truly broad and effective international cooperation are detente, maintenance of peace and ensuring the security of peoples.

The delegations of our countries have actively contributed to the attainment of positive results of the conference. Guided by their principled positions they are ready to contribute actively to the implementation of the progressive provisions of the programme for action adopted at the conference, which is directed at strengthening the scientific-technical potential of the developing countries. At the same time we would like to make the following statement:

The organisational measures recommended by the conference come in a large measure to the establishment of a new intergovernmental committee for science and technology. We hold that such organisational issues must be resolved in full conformity with the U.N. Charter and with due regard for the role of ECOSOC within the system of U.N. bodies dealing with economic issues, as scientific-technical progress is an organic part of socio-economic development. All organisational decisions leading to disconnecting these mutually interlinked processes cannot contribute towards an effective solution of the tasks facing the United Nations Organisation in this field.

In this connection our countries believe that the most reasonable solution at this stage would be a broadening of the competence of the existing ECOSOC Committee for Science and Technology with the aims of development, so that truly substantiated and effective organisational decisions be drawn up on the basis of the experience accumulated by them.

In examining issues concerning the organisation of the appropriate subdivision in the Secretariat, it is necessary in our view to proceed from the premise that organisational measures shall be exercised not through increasing of the budget and inflating the existing U.N. personnel, but through effective use of the available funds and resources, through eliminating parallelism and duplication in the work of the U.N. Secretariat.

In a further examination of questions pertaining to financing measures connected with U.N. activity in the field of science and technology, it is necessary to analyse thoroughly and comprehensively the existing methods and sources of financing for increasing the effectiveness of their use and in looking for additional sources to strictly observe the principle of voluntary financing.

The delegations of the socialist countries would like to express firm confidence that a wide exchange of views held in the course of the conference, displaying a sensible and realistic approach in the implementation of the decisions taken at it will yield favourable results for international cooperation in the field of science and technology for development.

Conference Ends

LD010906 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Vienna, September 1, TASS--The U.N. conference for science and technology for development has ended here. It was attended by representatives of more than 140 states.

The conference adopted a programme of action, which emphasises that consolidation of peace, further advancement of the process of relaxation of tension and attainment of real steps in the sphere of disarmament is very important for a further progress in science and technology and solution of the global problems of the present. The programme stresses that many countries of the world are experiencing a deep economic crisis, and exerts a pernicious impact on the developing countries.

The document points to the main directions of consolidating scientific-technical potential of the newly liberated states. The document stresses the need of changing the existing structure of international relations in the sphere of science and technology, consolidation in this connection of the role of the United Nations, and also of ensuring these activities with adequate financial means.

PETROV INDICATES KENNEDY INCIDENT NOT CLOSED

LD041021 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[A. Petrov article: "When the Mist Has Cleared"]

[Text] New York's Kennedy Airport has cast from its shoulders the burden of the 3-day semisiege situation. The reinforced police details, some kind of civilians with military bearing, the revolvers and radios, high-powered television lamps and a throng of journalists on duty day and night--all this is now behind us. The IL-62, which the U.S. authorities held prisoner for 3 days, safely brought all its passengers to Moscow. The anti-Sovieteers' provocation has burst like a soap bubble leaving the Americans with a rather nasty aftertaste. "Why all this?" ask those who followed the convolutions of the awkward incident played out by the U.S. authorities.

U.S. State Department spokesman E. Hurwitz, who appeared before U.S. journalists immediately after the Soviet airplane had set course for Moscow, was indeed asked: "Well, what did you achieve by all this?" The diplomat, as our correspondent reports from New York, reiterated the official account of his authorities about the "necessity" of being sure that the desire of Soviet citizen L. Vlasova to return to her homeland was "genuine." This statement drew ironic retorts from press representatives.

"Fools"--that is how Jimmy Breslin, the New York DAILY NEWS commentator, has qualified the ringleaders of this provocative venture. In his commentary, he wrote: "Our obstinacy in striving to detain the aircraft in the airport in the course of those long hours has in fact turned merely into a manifestation of our arrogance."

Americans are in confusion. For a long time, the country's public has not seen such unpardonable behavior by the authorities, such a flagrant violation of norms of international law and elementary requirements of humanity. But there can be no doubt that the initiators of this provocative venture knew what they were up to when challenging the generally accepted norms of treating foreigners, the principles of humanity and common sense, by subjecting relations between the two countries to dangerous tension.

What, then, did they need such a crude anti-Soviet provocation for? This, of course, they pass over in silence. But their deeds speak about their real aims more clearly than the words.

The provocateurs operating in Kennedy Airport and those who sent them would most of all have been satisfied, as facts show, by a scandal or even a conflict. The whole affair was in fact channeled to such an end. Noisy anti-Soviet demonstrations by self-styled defenders of 'human rights' and 'personal immunity' were staged. By the way, it was they who resorted most to threats, addressing them to Soviet officials who remained around the aircraft and to Aeroflot employees and passengers who were showing solidarity with L. Vlasova. They resorted to attacks on the USSR, and their slogans, such as 'In defense of freedom,' merely disguised this sabbath [shabash].

Meanwhile, reporters were filming everything taking place and then discharging it into the ether, preparing the public for a tragic outcome. Judging by the information broadcast by the CBS corporation, U.S. intelligence [okhranka] planned to stage a forced capture of L. Vlasova and a special assault group had been brought to the airport for this end. CBS notes that this action was quashed on the President's personal instruction.

The provocation ended in an ignominious fiasco. Having stated this, one should not hurry and call the matter closed, because the 73 hours' stay under forced detention in the New York airport upset the official and personal plans of many of the Soviet people and affected some peoples' health. It is too early to put an end to it.

The provocation has, without any visible need, burdened relations between the states. The incident cannot be regarded as exhausted since the facts show that this anti-Soviet provocation was prepared in the bowels of the U.S. special services and was sanctioned from above. The clumsy operation was undertaken in the interests of those forces in the United States who are terribly upset over the development of positive relations between our countries and everything that facilitates this process, be it the triumphant performances by Soviet artistes in America, or progress on strategic arms limitation. In the U.S. authorities' actions, the chronic illness of Washington was again discernible: Attempts at blackmail, crude pressure, ignoring the fact that the United States can not do anything that pleases it.

Now, following the events, the U.S. authorities are announcing their intention to continue carrying out onesided 'selective checks' on passengers similar to that which they have just done in the New York airport. In other words, the desire was declared to turn arbitrariness into customary practice, having recourse to a special instruction. Meanwhile, this instruction, the specifications of which we do not intend to discuss, presumes the presence of some sort of special circumstances, namely a state of war or emergency declared by the president of the country. Maybe those who dreamed up the New York airport provocation thought that a state of emergency of this kind had already arisen? But did they give any thought to what the Americans' reaction would have been had their aircraft been detained in the airport of another country and U.S. passengers submitted to such humiliating and unceremonious treatment as that accorded to the passengers of IL-62?

It is easy to imagine how many furious tirades and protests would have been uttered in Washington and to what height the banners 'in defense of the individual' and humanity would have been hoisted there.

Among the pet theses of capitalist propaganda which have worn pretty threadbare over these 3 days was the 'freedom of the press' so much paraded in the West. When the Soviet representatives invited U.S. journalists to come onboard the aircraft to talk to L. Vlasova themselves, the authorities prohibited them from doing so. Truthful coverage of the events was not in keeping with the scenario of the provocation. Moreover, Soviet journalists were also prohibited from going onto the aircraft after they, having talked to L. Vlasova, put out information about her attitude to the actions of the U.S. authorities.

"The Americans are quite embarrassed--the provocation began so loudly and ended so ingloriously. 'Theatre of the absurd,' 'attempt to create the atmosphere of a cheap detective novel'--such are the obligatory admissions which variously color the materials post factum of the U.S. newspapers. Creeping through in the commentaries is the idea that the illegal actions taken in the New York airport are possibly connected with the internal peripeteias of the approaching elections in the United States.

One thing is clear: The organizers of the anti-Soviet provocation did not succeed in making political capital. They have been placed in an unenviable position, and it is difficult to expect anything else when, by one's deeds, one causes universal condemnation.

VLASOVA INCIDENT DESIGNED TO HURT SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD311113 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 9 LD

[Correspondent Iona Andronov report under the rubric "Reporting in Detail": "Piracy in New York"]

[Text] New York, 27 August--On the evening of 24 August, at New York's Kennedy Airport, I was eyewitness to an unprecedented piratical attack on a Soviet IL-62 airliner.

At exactly 1900 our plane, with 112 Soviet and American passengers on board, was ready to take off for Moscow. But suddenly about 50 police and FBI agents appeared at the airport and surrounded the IL-62 with patrols and cars. Four armed men burst into the plane, which under international law is a part of the Soviet Union's sovereign territory. When I mentioned this to one of the raiders, by the name of Philip (Turel), he threatened me with a pistol and barked: "Get out of here while you are still in one piece! This operation is sanctioned by the highest authorities." And indeed, a few hours later a special edition of the local newspaper the DAILY NEWS publicly reported that the operation was thoroughly planned and worked out in advance.

The exact date of the start of the bandit operation is now known--1 August. On that day the tour by the USSR's Bolshoi ballet began here. The enraptured reception accorded it by the Americans aroused such a frenzy among anti-Soviets here that during the first night and subsequent shows they posted pickets of hired rowdies and hooligans near the concert hall where our dancers were performing.

Certain Soviet artists were the victims of street attacks. In addition, under the roof of the theater where our artists were performing a cheap anti-Soviet play was being staged in a neighboring auditorium, and persistent efforts were made to persuade people to see it.

However, the performances by the masters of Soviet art continued to play with tremendous success to packed houses. All the New York newspapers noted the Bolshoi theater's triumph. And that is why the malevolents desperately undertook an act of flagrant political subversion: 3 weeks ago that same well-informed DAILY NEWS blurted out that a group of provocateurs were coaxing Aleksandr Godunov, soloist in the ballet, in an attempt to persuade him to leave the Bolshoi theater troupe and stay in the United States.

He was literally besieged everywhere by a whole team of provocateurs promising mountains of gold and a sea of free whisky. Apparently this lure did not work sufficiently. And then the fishers of men decided to work on his mind, spreading sordid, slanderous rumors about his wife in the American press with the aim of alienating her husband from her and breaking him spiritually. Unfortunately this dirty trick worked. On 23 August Godunov disappeared without saying a word to his wife, the ballerina Lyudmila Vlasova. Now, if the local press is to be believed, he is being kept under supervision in a secret place. From there, only a brief, confused statement allegedly from the captive has reached the press, beginning with these words: "I am in a state of complete shock and extreme fear."

"After my husband's unexpected disappearance I immediately felt I was in danger," Lyudmila Vlasova told me. "Everywhere I went I was followed by a car containing strange men. That is why I decided to return home at once on the next Aeroflot flight, although I am very worried about by husband. On boarding the plane I showed my ticket and passport to representatives of the American authorities. All the formalities were completed. At first there were no objections from the authorities. Then the police suddenly laid seige to the plane and issued an ultimatum: that I be taken off the IL-62 and handed over to them. On what grounds? Why? It was absolutely clear to me that they are planning something evil again."

Yuriy Grigorovich, chief choreographer of the Bolshoi theater, who was in the cabin of the airliner, added:

"I am profoundly indignant at this new provocation. Lyudmila Vlasova has already repeatedly declared to the American officials who have boarded the plane that she wants to get home as quickly as possible. How dare they hold up our plane?"

Vlasova went on:

"American officials have spoken with me three times on the plane. I have repeated to them again and again: 'I insist, as a citizen of the USSR, on my right to return to my motherland without delay.' In reply they snatched my passport out of my hands and tried to thrust another document into them. They keep saying: 'Come outside to us.' I reply: 'There is no need.' This monstrous provocation has already been going on for hours. Look around you. The American police are jeering at all the other passengers, too."

On all sides I heard the indignant voices of my compatriots:

"We will always remember what their much-vaunted democracy is like! They make a great fuss about human rights, and yet they themselves do not even recognize the elementary right of any citizen to decide his own fate. They have worn us all out on the plane, as well as the American citizens, and even children. It is criminal tyranny! They have attacked our plane like brutal terrorists and pirates...."

It was indeed hard to look at the pale, pinched faces of the 13 children worn out by 24 hours' incarceration in the crowded aircraft cabin. Of course, the children did not understand all that was happening, but they too, like the adults, will always remember this enforced acquaintance with American law and order, will remember its visible symbol--police armed with huge revolvers guarding them.

Nor, probably, will the 35 American tourists who fell into the police trap set up in their own country forget what they went through. However, they were held under guard for less time than the Soviet people--9.5 hours. And when the FBI officers eventually allowed the Americans to move from the plane to the airport lounge, a spontaneous protest meeting immediately took place there. Arthur Northrop, an elderly lawyer from Indianapolis, shouted angrily:

"We will take the police to court for turning us into prisoners! And these guys may as well know: I will definitely make the trip to Soviet Russia, despite them."

Meanwhile Donald McHenry, deputy head of the U.S. Mission at the United Nations, had arrived at the airport and informed the assembled journalists of the decision to keep the Soviet plane in New York until Lyudmila Vlasova was handed over to the American police authorities. The reporters asked eagerly:

"Has she really told American representatives three times that she wishes to leave for home?"

"Let her come out of the Soviet plane first," McHenry replied.

"Can American journalists talk to her?"

"Ask the Russian diplomats," McHenry smirked.

"Mr McHenry," I broke in. "Lyudmila Vlasova has agreed, through Soviet diplomats, to an interview with correspondents of AP, the major American news agency, and ABC, the leading television company. You banned that interview, didn't you? Why deceive the American press? Do you want to conceal a truth which discredits you? That is obviously how you interpret freedom of information!"

McHenry said nothing and turned away. A very broad-shouldered man came up to me and said in an undertone:

"My name is Cunningham. I am an officer in the security service and I will see you again. You will not be allowed back onto your plane."

Later, in the airport building, talking with American colleagues, I heard this anxious question from them repeatedly: Will the hostile act against the passengers on our airline damage Soviet-American relations?

What else were the organizers of the provocation counting on? There can be no doubt that this flagrant anti-Soviet act was carried out precisely in order to damage the development of good USSR-U.S. relations.

GOSPLAN OFFICIAL HITS 'DISTORTIONS' OF IMPENDING USSR OIL CRISIS

LD051017 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent interview with E.I. Vertel, chief of the USSR Gosplan Fuel and Petroleum Product Balances and Distribution Plans Department, under the rubric "Fact and Fantasy": "Through Others' Eyes..."]

[Text] In recent weeks the Western mass information media, and particularly the well known "radio voices," have been zealously exaggerating one and the same thesis: That an "oil crisis is setting in" in the Soviet Union. They refer, in particular, to the CIA prediction: It is alleged that "as a result of a fall in oil extraction Moscow will have to import a significant quantity of that raw material."

What is the real state of affairs? This question was answered for a SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA correspondent by E.I. Vertel, chief of the USSR Gosplan Fuel and Petroleum Product Balances and Distribution Plans Department.

[Answer] I will say at once: The CIA is deliberately and flagrantly distorting the situation and statistics. There is no need to speak of any energy or oil crisis in our country. Quite the contrary: The Soviet Union has a large fuel and energy potential, which has increased, particularly in recent years. We rank first in the world in coal and oil extraction and second in natural gas extraction and electricity generation. Here are the USSR Central Statistical Administration figures: In the first 6 months of this year we extracted 287 million tons of oil and gas condensate. That is more than anywhere else in the world! And, moreover, 8 million tons more oil and gas condonsate than in the corresponding period last year. What is the basis for the statement on a "fall in extraction"?

A few words about our main fuel and energy base--Tyumen. The first Tyumen oil reached the Omsk oil refinery 15 years ago. The formation of a new oil extracting region began at that time. Last spring they extracted the billionth ton of oil from the bowels of West Siberia. Imagine--the billionth ton!

The CIA predicts that the USSR will have to import oil. But why should we do that? We have sufficient reserves of liquid fuel. We have even greater reserves of coal and gas. Taking this into account, as well as the fact that petroleum is a most valuable raw material for the chemicals industry, we are, so to speak, "helping out" the oil industry. How? We are increasing gas extraction, making increasingly wide use of coal, constructing nuclear power stations....

Of course, we have our difficulties and problems. For instance, in the European part of the USSR oil reserves in most of the old deposits are running dry. The increase in fuel extraction is taking place in the country's eastern regions.

In this connection we have to insure the transportation of fuel from east to west on an increasingly large scale and open up new regions, which are, as a rule, not yet inhabited; there are many marshes there and a very severe climate. All this entails an increase in expenditure on oil extraction.

We are overcoming the difficulties I have spoken of, but the BBC, the Voice of America and other "objective" Western propaganda organs seek to present them as an "approaching crisis."

As for the increase in the cost of "black gold," that is a characteristic feature throughout the world. Thus the extraction of oil from the North Sea by Western countries, which began recently, is approximately 10 times more expensive than in the oilfields of Saudi Arabia.

[Question] I would like to ask another question. The Western "radio voices" seek to create the impression among listeners that socialism has not found a solution to the energy problem in general. What can you say about that? What stage has cooperation between the USSR and CEMA countries reached in the energy sphere?

[Answer] The long-term program, up to 1990, which has been elaborated and is being implemented by the CEMA countries is intended precisely to resolve the energy problem. This program provides for the greatest possible use by each state of its own resources, the intensive development of nuclear power and the creation of equipment which will insure the economical use of fuel and energy resources, high labor productivity and so forth.

The CEMA countries are constructing nuclear power stations and gas and oil pipelines jointly. Tens of millions of tons of crude oil are shipped to European socialist countries annually through the "Druzhba" pipeline. And the "Soyuz" gas pipeline, which has been commissioned this year, is a mighty main pipeline laid from Orenburg to the USSR's western border.

And I would like to draw attention to another substantial feature. The USSR is the only major industrially developed state in the world which not only fully meets its own fuel and energy requirements but even delivers fuel--and in significant quantities--abroad. It supplies fuel to socialist, developing and capitalist countries. This guarantees the independence of our economy from fluctuations on the international fuel market.

[Question] What, in your view, is the aim of the fabrications on the "oil shortage" in the Soviet Union?

[Answer] The organizers of that campaign are pursuing several goals. First, they would like, as the saying goes, to shift the blame. It is well known that the capitalist world is in the grip of an acute energy crisis. Prices for liquid fuel are increasing at a fast pace. Long lines are forming at gasoline pumps.

In the United States oil imports cover nearly one-half of the country's "black gold" requirements and continue to grow at a frantic pace. This is what J. Carter said recently: "The intolerable dependence on supplies of foreign oil is threatening our economic independence and our country's very security."

What is Washington now doing to obtain more oil: It is trying to throw together a united front of imperialist powers against oil exporting countries. It is elaborating plans for creating mobile strike forces to "defend" the oilfields of the Near and Middle East. The propaganda apparatus is being used everywhere. It is working to full capacity and in various directions. The propagandists are trying to make the oil extracting countries one of the "scapegoats" for their troubles. At the same time they demand that the members of OPEC--the oil exporters--create "advantageous" trade conditions. Advantageous to whom? To monopoly capital.

Even more absurd statements are put out. For instance, that the Soviet Union is responsible for the U.S. energy crisis. This conclusion is explained in this way: "Moscow is involved in the coup in Iran," they say, and it is because of that coup that the United States has lost a tremendous quantity of oil.

The bourgeois mass information media are also trying to prove that socialist society is in just as lamentable a situation as bourgeois society.

They deliberately "forget" about the true causes of the crisis, and above all the predatory policy of the oil monopolies. Moreover the Washington administration is making more and more new "gifts" to the concerns. Thus the other day the U.S. President signed an order deregulating prices on fuel oil extracted on American territory. As a result the monopolies' profits are rising even higher!

I would like to advise Western experts to concentrate on resolving their own very difficult problems instead of wasting time of falsifying the facts. But you cannot expect anything else from the illwishers; now they are fanning a campaign on the "oil famine" allegedly setting in in our country, clearly delivering it to the wrong address.

This ballyhoo has another aim--the CIA's desire to intimidate those Western circles which advocate further developing businesslike, mutually advantageous cooperation with the Soviet Union in the energy sphere. But of course, they will not succeed in intimidating them: It is well known that the Soviet Union is a reliable trade partner which fulfills its commitments and lets nobody down.

I wish to stress: It would be useful for all countries to seek together, by joint efforts, ways of resolving energy problems. The Soviet Union has long been declaring its readiness to cooperate in that sphere, yet some people in the capitalist world still prefer to occupy themselves with absurd fabrications. However, such an approach can only do harm.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ON U.S. 'PRINCIPLE' OF INTERFERENCE

LD04J015 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Vitaliy Korionov article under "Political Commentator's Notes" rubric: "Incurable Ailment"]

[Text] The growth of the communists' role in the political life of a number of countries of the region remains a distinguishing feature of social development in Western Europe. This is frightening the reactionary forces who, in their vain attempts to halt the inexorable march of history, are launching into risky political adventures without thinking about what the consequences of this course will be.

The efforts of the ruling bourgeoisie to bar the way to participation by Italy's largest political party--the Communist Party--in determining government policy are undoubtedly one of the main reasons for the chronic government crises shaking the country, for instance. It is primarily U.S. imperialist circles which act as the bulwark of the Italian Christian Democrats in pursuing this policy.

There was a time when orders of a kind to "bark the way to communists" in Western Europe were heard openly from the White House and Department of State. Former U.S. Under-Secretary of State G. Ball once stated: "It makes us look like Queen Victoria rebuking her subjects."

The initial period of activity of the present Washington administration was characterized by wavering on this issue. Statements were even heard to the effect that Washington would no longer interfere in the West European countries' internal affairs and would "respect voters' democratically expressed will."

But after a little while the mask was dropped. Having become convinced that the "new tactic" had not achieved what it was designed to--that is, the weakening of the communist parties and the undermining of their internationalist solidarity--imperialist circles reverted to their former methods.

In particular, the U.S. President's recent speech in Baltimore where he commented on the results of the parliamentary elections in Italy has caused great indignation among the democratic public. Carter expressed the hope that the communist influence in Italy would weaken. Moreover, he even stated that the United States is always ready to "offer its services" to help the authorities "restore order." World public opinion reasonably described this statement as gross interference in the internal affairs of a sovereign country.

The newspaper L'UNITA wrote: In the Italian situation the U.S. President is interested only in the question of "restraining" the Communist Party and not in its partners' government crisis, economic difficulties or general position. If the U.S. President was more attentive to Italian reality, the newspaper continued, he would refrain from expressing "pleasure."

L'HUMANITE noted: "Verbal interference? Too many precedents--from Vietnam to Santo Domingo, from Korea to Guatemala, from Lebanon to Nicaragua--attest that Washington frequently turns from threats to deeds."

For a number of years official Washington was concerned with how to cure what is termed the "Vietnamese trauma" in the United States. This means the U.S. people's determined desire no longer to allow the country to be plunged into military adventures. Some people across the Atlantic evidently now supposes that the wound has healed and that they can embark on new adventures. The recent statement by U.S. Defense Secretary H. Brown in an interview with the weekly U.S. NEWS & WORLD REPORT is characteristic, for instance. "I believe," the secretary said, "that we are ridding ourselves of the Vietnamese trauma in the sense of antimilitary sentiments."

To all appearances assertions of this sort are being made in order to justify the course which certain U.S. circles would like to impose on the country. In a recent interview with West Germany's STERN magazine Z. Brzezinski declared that the United States was creating mobile intervention forces which could be used "in areas of disturbance" where U.S. troops are not stationed. "We must be ready to use them," Brzezinski said and then added meaningfully: "It would be sensible not to say too much about it before they are used."

So it is confirmed over and over again that interference has been and remains the principle of U.S. foreign policy.

ZORIN COMMENTS ON PARADOX OF ARMS SPENDING, INFLATION

LD020218 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] We now present another program in our series Moscow Viewpoint. Programs in this series are prepared by Valentin Zorin, political observer for Soviet television and radio.

Newspapers in the United States in recent times have had more to say about serious economic problems facing the nation, including the problem of inflation, which remains as bad as before. And leaders of the administration keep suggesting new plans for stabilizing the economy and curbing inflation. One common thing about these different plans that catches the eye is that none of them attempts to deal with one of the main causes of the current economic problems. The Americans are asked to tighten their belts, to moderate their pay claims and accept reduced public spendings, reduced spendings on health care and on burning social problems, including the urban crisis. But not a word is being said about cutting back the multibillion spending sustaining the arms race. An impression is created that these problems are really not interrelated.

This, to my mind, creates a paradox. At a time of continued runaway inflation, which hits practically every American, Washington officials discuss new significant boosts in military spending. In doing so, political figures who represent the interests of the military-industrial complex try to intimidate the public with a Soviet military threat. In my discussions in this series I have already analyzed in detail the unfounded nature of any such claims. All this talk about people in the United States having to make sacrifices and put up with hardships in order to enhance national security really holds no water. Such appeals come from quarters which have a vested interest in boosting the military program, because by boosting it they boost their profits.

We all realize that it would be highly unrealistic in the present international situation to call for measures that could erode someone's national security but it's quite another matter trying to establish a realistic level which is really needed to insure (?this) security. On this particular point I'd like to quote an opinion of an authority in this field, a man who is a professional. Some time ago I read in American papers an open letter from (Hugh Hester), a retired United States Army brigadier general. The letter is addressed to President Carter and it opens by saying that the administration has so far failed to get at the central problem, the problem of inflation and recession. The letter said the administration will never be able to deal with these two monsters until it bridles the main monster, the military-industrial complex. The general, who is and has to be a security-minded man by the very nature of his training and career, goes on to cite some statistics. He says the United States Armed Forces, which consist of 500,000 professional army men, trained in using modern defense weapons, and the annual defense budget of about $25 billion should be quite enough for insuring the national security of the United States. General (Hester) stressed that it's far more important for the security of the nation to have enough food for the people, good homes, clothing, adequate health care, education opportunities and equal and fair laws. These things are far more important he said than having some surplus arms. I want to stress again that this is the view of a professional soldier who really must know what he is talking about.

But could it be that General (Hester) is wrong after all? Some time ago the TIMES books publishers put out a book entitled "The Price of Defence." It's a collective product of a team of Harvard University professors and their views echo those of General (Hester). After making a realistic assessment of the defense requirements of the United States the Harvard scholars come to the conclusion that the nation can scale down its strategic nuclear armaments and their means of delivery, including nuclear submarines, missile warships, bombers and so on without any sacrifice to its security. They also reject as wasteful and quite unnecessary the vast spendings on developing new strategic weapons systems which consume a considerable part of the national budget.

This being so, one is bound to ask: Why is the present level of the United States military spending so much different from that proposed by General (Hester) and the Harvard University professors?

At this point I'd like to quote some statistics which have appeared in the American press. In 1977 alone the leading munitions manufacturers with whom the Pentagon places its orders were able to increase their profits from 200 to 500 percent over the previous year. McDonnell Douglas, for example, made more than $2.5 billion worth of profits and Boeing's profits exceeded the $180-billion mark. Could this really explain why Sen Henry Jackson, that Boeing senator as people call him, and others like him in Washington keep pressing for more billions of dollars to be taken out of the taxpayers' pockets and pumped into the safes of the military-industrial complex?

It's no simple matter trying to convince Americans suffering from inflation that the burden of taxes is really necessary because people know that the lion's share of this money goes to satisfy the growing appetites of the munitions corporations. So people are told that the Soviet side upsets the strategic balance between the Soviet Union and the United States.

I had a chance to speak with the Soviet chief of the General Staff, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov. He cited some really convincing facts to prove that every Soviet step in developing new weapons systems is taken in response to some move by the American side in this field. After talking with him I was convinced that it's the United States and not the Soviet Union which sets the pace in this arms race.

In his statements in recent time Leonid Brezhnev said time and again that the Soviet Union is not trying to secure any military superiority over the United States. He stressed that the Soviet side is prepared to accept a complete parity with the United States in armaments. The Soviet leader stressed that if we are not pushed into any more spirals of the arms race it should be possible to stop it and to cut back to an appreciable extent the existing stockpiles of such arms.

No one in the world today can really expect to enhance his security by piling up more arms. Such a policy is simply counterproductive. Over the past few decades the United States has spent billions of dollars on weapons but still it failed to gain any military advantage over the Soviet Union, contrary to all expectations of the Pentagon. It has just put a great strain on the American economy. This policy turns into a useless war machine, tons of metal and years of work of the industry and experts which could all be used to increase the prosperity of the American nation. In the present circumstances boosting the United States military budget cannot and would not buy greater security for the nation and on the economic side the arms race is against the interests of the vast majority of Americans and all it really does is boost the profits of the arms manufacturers.

SHITIKOV, U.S. SENATORS DISCUSS USSR-U.S. TIES, SALT

LD040805 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 28 August the group of U.S. senators headed by J. Biden, chairman of the European Affairs Subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, had a talk in the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Taking part in the talk were A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Parliamentary Group and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, USSR Supreme Soviet deputies and other officials.

Welcoming the guests, A.P. Shitikov noted that the exchange of delegations between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the U.S. Congress has become regular. This indicates that the representatives of the two countries' legislative organs attach great significance to the regular exchange of opinions on topical problems of Soviet-American relations whose nature is very important not only for the peoples of the USSR and the United States but also for the destinies of all mankind.

J. Biden expressed confidence that the present meeting with Soviet colleagues will promote the further strengthening of interparliamentary ties and the deepening of mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' peoples.

Today, the U.S. guest continued, we visited the splendid hall in the Kremlin where the SALT I treaty was signed. We consider it important that the SALT process continue. That is the purpose of our visit.

The main theme of the meeting between Soviet and American parliamentarians was the disarmament problem. The sides stressed the great significance of the Vienna meeting between L. I. Brezhnev and U.S. President J. Carter. The full implementation of the SALT II treaty which they signed and the other documents, the speakers noted, opens up new potential for ending the buildup of the nuclear missile weapons arsenal and insuring the effective quantitative and qualitative limitation of such weapons.

On the American side certain reservations were formulated in connection with the SALT II treaty. The Soviet side expressed its opinion on the questions touched on. The USSR Supreme Soviet deputies expressed concern at the fact that a tendency to use the discussion of the treaty to launch a new campaign on the so-called "Soviet military threat" and prepare a new round in the arms race can be perceived in certain U.S. circles. The Soviet representatives pointed out the completely groundless nature of such campaigns. They stressed the dangers of continuing the arms race.

The deputies noted that the security interests of the USSR and the United States and their peoples will be insured precisely by the ratification of the SALT II treaty. The thwarting of the ratification, they stated, could lead to the undermining of detente an and the intensification of the danger of nuclear confrontation.

Both sides expressed the common opinion that the development of Soviet-American relations is of great significance for strengthening mutual understanding and trust between the two countries' peoples and promotes the cause of peace. The peoples of both states have an equal interest in developing cooperation.

The talks will continue.

The U.S. guests visited the V. I. Lenin Mausoleum.

The senators had a talk in the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the United States of America and Canada and saw the historic sites of the Kremlin.

CAPTURED PAPERS SHOW PRC'S ROLE IN KAMPUCHEAN EVENTS

LD042050 Moscow TASS in English 1439 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 4, TASS--The military actions perpetrated by the Pol Pot gangs against Kampuchea from the territory of Thailand and the activities of representatives of the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" in the international arena are totally directed and financed by Beijing.

This is evidenced by documents that were seized by the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Kampuchea when liquidating the Pol Pot headquarters near the Thai border early this summer and made public in Phnom Penh. Seized, in particular, were the minutes of Deng Xiaoping's talks with the head of the clique Ieng Sary in Beijing on January 13 this year. At the talks Deng gave mostly "advice" to the puppets on how to act after their expulsion from Phnom Penh.

"If you follow our proposals we will help you," Deng Xiaoping told Ieng Sary. "The struggle in the international arena is a new aspect and it will be very useful for struggle inside the country," the Chinese leader stressed.

When analysing the causes of the collapse of the Pol Pot regime Deng had to admit with regret that the United Front of National Salvation had "a strong social base in Kampuchea."

During this conversation, as it follows from the minutes, the PRC leadership discussed with Ieng Sary questions of financing subversive activities against People's Kampuchea. "A fund of five million dollars has been made available for you. You can take money from this fund at any time. More money will be allocated as soon as this sum is spent," Deng Xiaoping said. Also solved "positively" and quickly was the question of the Pol Pot radio station which, as is known, is located in the south of China.

These documents clearly show what the so-called "Democratic Kampuchea" actually is and whose interests are served by the people who try to act on its behalf on the international scene, notes the SPK Kampuchean agency. They show that after the overthrow of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime in January 1979 Beijing has not given up its plans of using Kampuchea as a springboard for expansion. It has only changed its tactics somewhat.

PHNOM PENH CITIZENS APPROVE SENTENCE ON POL POT

LD042052 Moscow TASS in English 1442 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Approval of Just Sentence"--TASS headline]

[Text] Phnom Penh, September 4, TASS--The death sentence passed by the people's revolutionary tribunal on the leaders of the criminal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique has been fully approved by the participants of a huge meeting held in the Kampuchean capital. This sentence, the speakers noted, meets the demands of all the Kampuchean people to punish the murders deservedly, is a logical end of the bloody activities perpetrated by the Beijing puppets.

The resolution, adopted by the meeting, contains an appeal to progressive world public opinion to condemn severely the stand of the countries that still continue to render support to the leaders of the overthrown regime, grant them asylum in their territory.

The Kampuchean people, the resolution says, condemn strongly the policy of the Beijing leadership on whose orders and with whose all-around support crimes of genocide were committed in Kampuchea. Beijing is still endeavouring to restore its puppets in power. The people's revolutionary council is the only lawful representative of the Kampuchean people and all the attempts to refute this fact run counter to the aspirations of the people, play into the hands of the forces of international reaction.

COMMENTARY VIEWS PRC'S COMPLICITY IN KAMPUCHEAN DEVELOPMENTS

LD042112 Moscow in English to South and Southeast Asia 1500 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Moscow Radio observer Zhukova commentary]

[Text] Norodom Sihanouk, who now lives in Beijing, has been displaying a good deal of activity of late. First he put forward plans to create a sort of government in emigration under his leadership. Then he made calls to convene an international conference to settle the Kampuchean issue. What prompts Sihanouk to put forward ideas that are not only remote from but run directly contrary to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people who went through unbelievably harsh suffering and are now starting a normal life at the cost of great efforts.

The point is that the Beijing leaders whose backing he has been enjoying for a long time would like to place Sihanouk on the international scene instead of the leaders of the bankrupt Pol Pot regime. A recent people's revolutionary tribunal that fully revealed a picture of horrifying crimes against the people sentenced the Pol Pot leaders to death in all justice. Apparently the claims by these criminals to represent Kampuchea at international forums seem obvious, to say the least. For this reason Beijing has decided to find a replacement for them in the person of Sihanouk and make use of his past prestige for the purpose. These maneuvers have been received for what they are worth in Kampuchea. According to a statement at a recent news conference in Phnom Penh by the Kampuchean Foreign Minister, Hun Sen, Sihanouk plays no role now in Kampuchea. He has turned into a card in the hands of the Beijing expansionists, Hun Sen added. Beijing is making active use of this card now in view of the nonalined summit in Havana in a bid to distort the meaning of the events now taking place in Kampuchea and to keep its puppets in the nonalined movement.

It is logical that no one but the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea has the right to speak anywhere and anything on behalf of the Kampucheans. A Kampuchean Foreign Ministry statement says that the nonalined movement should recognize the People's Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea, the legitimate representative of the Kampuchean people, who are justly raising their voices in the struggle for independence, stability, friendship and cooperation in Southeast Asia and in the rest of the world, as well as in support of the nonalined movement.

The process of starting a new life in Kampuchea is irreversible. The last pockets of resistance by Pol Pot's bands who relied on assistance from Beijing have been put out. The population is returning to its former homes and industries, schools and hospitals are resuming work. Despite unbelievable difficulties, life in Kampuchea is quickly coming back to normal. The government of the people, which enjoys support of the entire population, is strengthening in the capital and in the provinces. Kept in the position of slaves and deprived of elementary rights under the Pol Pot regime the Kampucheans now regard their future with confidence. No one has the right to interfere in their internal affairs, to create obstacles along their chosen path.

TARAKI, AMIN THANK BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN FOR GREETINGS

LD011628 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1003 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow--Nur Mohammad Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, and Hafizollah Amin, prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have sent to Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Aleksey Kosygin, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, a telegram in connection with the message from the Soviet leaders on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the restoration of Afghanistan's independence.

The telegram says in part:

Sixty years ago the foundations of imperialist rule were shaken with the victory of the people of Afghanistan over the colonial and expansionist forces of imperialism and the restoration of our country's independence. The land of the soviets, led by the founder of the world's first socialist state, Vladimir Ilich Lenin, was the first to officially recognize the independence of Afghanistan and establish friendly relations with our country on the basis of good neighborliness and equal cooperation.

We express the firm conviction that friendly, good-neighborly relations and fruitful all-round cooperation between the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will continue to develop and be deepened for the benefit of the working people of our countries and in the name of strengthening peace in Asia and in the world.

'LIES', PROPAGANDA BY OPPONENTS OF AFGHAN REGIME REFUTED

LD031120 Moscow in Pushtu to Afghanistan 1430 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, on the basis of news reported by Afghan Islamic sources in Tehran, Western propaganda have spread the news recently that two former ministers of the dissolved Afghan monarchy--Abdol Wahed Sorabi and Mohammed Yaqub La'li--have joined the outlaws and are working against the Khalqi regime. One of the Western agency reports that was broadcast extensively by Radio Tehran today implied that Dr Sorabi is at the head of the illusionary government that is being formed by the outlaws. But yesterday, Engineer La'li and Dr Sorabi made speeches on Radio Afghanistan. They both live and work in Kabul. Engineer La'li works in the Cinematographic Department and Dr Sorabi works as an accounting consultant. They both said that they consider the Khalqi government to be representative of the aspirations of the majority of Afghan people and the guardian of the people, and they support this government fully. Dr Sorabi strongly condemned meddling by international reactionary forces in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Thus, the anti-Afghan lies that are spread by Western propaganda and antirevolutionary Afghans have failed disgracefully.

Our commentator Igor Savchenko writes that bringing these propaganda lies into the open shows the true value of the worthless information which is aired by the antirevolutionary Afghans who have taken refuge in Iran and Pakistan and publicized earnestly by Western propaganda organs that support them.

Alas, information from these polluted sources is also often published in Iranian newspapers. These persons pose in front of cameras and lie in all sorts of ways. In repeated press interviews they claim that Muslims in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan are persecuted. They say that their supporters have occupied all the provinces and are controlled by groups affiliated with them. All these statements have no more value than the lies about Dr Sorabi and Engineer La'li fleeing to the outlaws. Like the wind that scatters the sand of the desert, these lies will be wiped out by the successful social and economic changes that Afghanistan is fulfilling under the April revolution which is strongly supported by the people of Afghanistan. It is worth noting that among the war methods used by the antirevolutionaries are the killing of children and the elderly; the burning of mosques, schools and hospitals; the destruction of roads and bridges; and cowardly attacks on villages.

The antirevolutionary Afghans who are supported by Western imperialist circles spread malicious lies regarding the situation in Afghanistan. In this way, in other countries, especially in Islamic countries, they deceive uninformed people and attract these deceived people to support their criminal activities. Such lies are also used for all sorts of capital and fund-raising purposes. They say they use this money to help their Muslim brothers and sisters in Afghanistan. But the facts in the most obvious way attest to the people's proverb that the journey of lies is a short one. Reality threatens the lie that is spread by the enemies of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

AFGHAN CLERGY SUPPORT REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT

LD301718 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1445 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Representatives from all sections of the population of Afghanistan are expressing their resolute support for the gains of the April revolution and the socioeconomic reforms that are being implemented by the republic's government. In Afghanistan's towns and provinces, numerous meetings and demonstrations have taken place. In Kabul a gathering of representatives of the clergy is continuing. They are voicing their resolute support for the policy of the leadership of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and are refuting the concoctions of Western propaganda about violations that are allegedly taking place in the country in the sphere of religion.

TARAKI CHAIRS SESSION OF AFGHAN DEFENSE COUNCIL

LD302102 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2001 GMT 30 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kabul--A meeting of the country's Supreme Defense Council has taken place here under the chairmanship of N.M. Taraki, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Measures were discussed for the intensification of the rebuff to the enemies of the Democratic Republic and the armed provocations of reactionary circles of certain neighboring countries.

The members of the Supreme Defense Council highly appraised the support being given by the people of the country to the revolutionary transformations in Afghanistan.

SOVIET LEADERS GREET SRV COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

LD041401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 79 p 1 LD

[Text] To Comrade Ton Duo Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV];

Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee;

Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee;

Comrade Pham Van Dong, prime minister of the SRV Government.

Dear comrades!

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, and all Soviet people and in our own behalf, we wish to convey to you, to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV National Assembly Standing Committee, the SRV Government and to the fraternal Vietnamese people our warm greetings and most cordial congratulations on the occasion of the SRV's national day.

The August revolution's victory and the founding 34 years ago of Southeast Asia's first worker-peasant state have been events of tremendous historic significance, which ushered in a new era in the long history of the Vietnamese nation.

Over past years, under the glorious VCP's leadership, relying on the selfless help of fraternal socialist countries and their friends worldwide, the Vietnamese people have achieved outstanding victories in the struggles against the colonialist and imperialist aggressors and their lackeys and successfully defended the freedom and independence of their fatherland. The world will forever remember Vietnam's exploits and the sacrifices made in those struggles. Overcoming all difficulties, the Vietnamese people are now advancing steadily in discharging the important tasks set forth at the fourth Congress of the Vietnamese communists heroic party.

The Vietnamese people's active contributions to the cause of struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, and Vietnam's admission to CEMA have promoted the further strengthening of Vietnam's international position and prestige. Vietnam's principled policy has received the sympathy and support of the world's progressives. Vietnam is effectively frustrating the big-nation expansionist ambition and crude pressure of Beijing and the intrigues of imperialist forces, is resolutely defending its national rights, further strengthening its close relations, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Lao and Kampuchean fraternal peoples, and faithfully applying a policy of developing good neighborly relations with all other Southeast Asian countries.

We note with profound satisfaction that the fraternal relations, solidarity and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the VCP and between the USSR and the SRV are steadily developing on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The USSR-Vietnam friendship and cooperation treaty has further enhanced these relations qualitatively and effectively serves the interests of peaceful creative labor of our two peoples and the interests of building socialism and communism of our two countries. Soviet communists and all Soviet people will continue indefatigably strengthening traditional Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and giving Vietnam's heroic people assistance and support in the struggle to build socialism and in defense of their independence and national sovereignty. On the occasion of fraternal Vietnam's national day, we wish you, beloved comrades, and all heroic, industrious Vietnamese people greater new achievements in further strengthening their fatherland.

May the unbreakable friendship and fraternal solidarity between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples strengthen and flourish. [Signed] L. Brezhnev, A. Kosygin

KORNILOV WARNS AGAINST POSSIBLE NEW ATTACK ON VIETNAM

LD041738 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["Encouragement of the Aggressor"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--TASS news analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Here are two alarming reports which came simultaneously from different parts of the world.

One of them says, according to the Tokyo newspaper YOMIURI, that U.S. Vice-President W. Mondale reaffirmed during his conversation with Japanese Prime Minister M. Chira that the Chinese leaders told him firmly that they do not give up the idea of a new invasion of Vietnam as a second stage of punishment for Vietnam.

The other report says: According to the Los Angeles TIMES which refers to well-informed circles, that China has begun moving troops and military supplies to the Vietnamese frontier, acting in the same way as it did last January before it attacked Vietnam.

So, there is no doubt left that the Beijing hegemonists are actively preparing a new aggression against Socialist Vietnam and comes to an agreement with the United States beforehand. This is the only way to qualify W. Mondale's statements in Beijing to the effect that the United States shows "understanding" of Beijing's hegemonistic plans in the region, and that Washington is determined together with China to ensure their numerous parallel strategic and bilateral interests. Commenting on the U.S. vice-president's trip to China observers say that in his instigating statements Walter Mondale was even more outspoken than those representatives of the American administration who, less than half a year ago, applauded Deng Xiaoping when he, staying on a visit in the USA, spoke of Beijing's plans to "punish Vietnam." Needless to say, such statements could be taken, and were really taken, by Beijing to mean that the USA actually encourages its aggressive hegemonistic plans with regard to the SRV.

And that is how things really are, which is confirmed again and again by the foreign press, including the press of Japan. The self-same YOMIURI reports that during American-Japanese talks the two sides agreed that should such a situation arise when a recurrent invasion of Vietnam by Chinese troops becomes inevitable the governments of the USA and Japan, jointly with the countries concerned, would take measures to persuade China to exercise self-restraint. In other words, what they want is not to avert China's aggressive attack on a neighbouring sovereign country and to prevent the appearance of a new, extremely dangerous seat of tension in Southeast Asia, but only to "advise" the aggressor "not to go too far." As to the "new" notion, "self-restraint" W. Mondale needed it only in order not to use a more accurate term, "appeasement," self-restraint," the one which gained currency in the Western countries during the preparation of the fascist aggression and which reminds people too well what dangerous consequences such a policy may have for the cause of peace.

But those circles in the U.S. which today actually encourage Beijing to undertake new armed ventures should fully realize what an attempt at a new invasion of sovereign Socialist Vietnam by the Chinese hegemonists would mean for peace in Southeast Asia and international peace in general. During China's first attack on the SRV Washington was strongly condemned by the world public as an accomplice in this act of aggression. No one in the USA should have any illusions as to the way the peoples of the world would react if the present Chinese-American meeting at a high level would result if the present Chinese-American meeting at a high level would result in China launching a new aggression against the SRV. However hard the Washington circles, which are now pushing Beijing toward a new venture, may try to deny their involvement in China's plans and however many times they may assure that the Chinese leaders "got them wrong," they would not be able to clear themselves of the stigma as accomplices of aggression.

CPSU'S DOLGIKH RECEIVES VIETNAMESE PARTY DELEGATION

LD041523 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--In accordance with the plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], a delegation of VCP party workers headed by Vu Iuan, deputy chief of the VCP Central Committee Industry Department, visited the Soviet Union 15 through 28 August.

During their stay in our country the Vietnamese comrades familiarized themselves with party organizations' experience of work in fulfilling the 25th CPSU Congress decisions in the sphere of further developing transportation. They had talks in the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, a number of ministries and departments and the party committees of railroad, motor and water transport enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and Odessa.

The delegation was received by V.I. Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. A warm, friendly talk took place with the participation of K.S. Simonov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and chief of the CPSU Central Committee Transport and Communications Department, and also Ta Huu Canh, Vietnamese charge d'affaires in the USSR.

KAMPUCHEAN LEADER STOPS IN MOSCOW EN ROUTE TO HAVANA

LD041327 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Sep 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--On 31 August Heng Samrin, chairman of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] Central Committee and chairman of the People's Revolutionary Council of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, left for Havana. He was in Moscow on his way to Cuba. The Soviet Union was one of the first to recognize the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Heng Samrin said in a talk with a TASS correspondent before his departure. The Soviet Union is giving us invaluable aid in building a new life. Our people were left with a grave heritage from the hated Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime. Almost all industrial enterprises, schools, hospitals and apartment blocs had been destroyed. Over 3 million totally innocent people died at the butchers' hands.

Since January 1979, when the people, under the KNUFNS' leadership, took power into their hands, important changes have taken place in Kampuchea. Life in the country has completely returned to normal. Plants and factories, educational establishments and health institutions are being restored. The Kampuchean people are building a new life, a new, socialist society. We are encountering enormous difficulties but we are confident that, by relying on the militant solidarity of the planet's peace-loving peoples and the support of the peoples of the fraternal socialist countries, above all the Soviet Union, we will be able to surmount them. The People's Revolutionary Council--the only legitimate representative of the entire Kampuchean people--is directing efforts toward overcoming as rapidly as possible the consequences of more than 3 years of genocide and terror unleashed by the Beijing minions' bloody regime. Kampuchean-Soviet relations are developing successfully in all spheres. We were conscious of your aid during our struggle and we are conscious of it now. It will undoubtedly be an effective help to the efforts of our country's people in normalizing life. We express sincere thanks to your country, the CPSU and the entire fraternal people of the USSR for their great aid and support, attesting to firm Kampuchean-Soviet friendship.

THAI ASSEMBLY DELEGATION DEPARTS MOSCOW FOR HOME

LD311037 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 27 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Guests From Thailand"]

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Thai National Legislative Assembly in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet has returned to Moscow after a stay in Kazakhstan.

Yesterday the Thai parliamentarians laid a wreath at the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum.

The delegation left for home by air the same day. At the airport the Thai parliamentarians were seen off by A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union, L.G. Saakyan, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy, and other officials.

Sathit Sathianthai, Thai ambassador to the USSR, was among the sendoff party.

Before his departure Speaker Harin Hongsakun, head of the delegation, told a TASS correspondent:

"Differences in our countries' sociopolitical systems are no obstacle to the development of friendly and fruitful relations between them. We were convinced of this during our visit, which has helped to improve mutual understanding between the peoples of Thailand and the Soviet Union."

INDONESIAN NATIONAL DAY, RELATIONS WITH USSR NOTED

LD041555 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 5 LD

[B. Pavlov article: "Independence Day"]

[Text] Throughout Indonesia the 34th anniversary of the proclaimation of the country's independence is being widely marked. In the early years after gaining independence Indonesia won the sympathy and support of the world's progressive forces and consolidated its prestige in the international arena through its struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, its active role in the nonalined movement and its participation in efforts to strengthen peace.

The Indonesian people are currently having to focus their efforts on resolving the many complex problems inherited from colonialism. The national economy is not capable of providing the country's domestic requirements in terms of industrial goods and foodstuffs. Unemployment still exists in the country, and prices are constantly rising.

The Indonesian Government has elaborated plans for measures to improve the economic situation. A number of decisions have been taken to stimulate the growth of export revenue and reduce expenditure on imports, to strengthen the position of small and medium national enterpreneurs, to protect home-produced goods against foreign competition, and also to improve the people's education and social insurance system.

The country's public advocates the activation of Indonesia's role in the international arena, the revival of its prestige in the nonalined movement and the strengthening of relations with the developing and socialist countries.

It is no accident that in the country this year there was widespread celebration of the 24th anniversary of the Bandung conference of Asian and African countries. It is characteristic too that Indonesia's contribution to resolving the fundamental problems of the modern international situation is becoming increasingly weighty. Its actions in support of USSR peace initiatives, against aggressive blocs and the location of foreign military bases on other countries' territories and for the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a peace zone are becoming increasingly notable.

These trends are also favorably affecting the development of Soviet-Indonesian relations. The USSR consistently pursues a policy of developing friendly relations with Indonesia.

The positions of the Soviet Union and Indonesia are close or coincide on a whole series of major international problems, including questions of maintaining and consolidating world peace, ridding mankind of the danger of war, halting the arms race and implementing universal and complete disarmament. This creates a good basis for the further expansion of relations of friendship and cooperation between our countries.

Recently there has been a certain revitalization of trade and economic links between our countries and an activation of relations as a whole. Trade turnover has increased, and Soviet specialists are elaborating the technical and economic blueprints for the construction of the (Mricha), hydroelectric power station, to be built in central Java.

In 1979 a USSR trade and industry exhibition was held in Jakarta and was visited by about 300,000 people.

The recent visit to the USSR by an Indonesian parliamentary delegation headed by its Chairman (Daryatmo) was an important event in bilateral relations.

On the occasion of Indonesia's national holiday Soviet people express the hope that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our countries will be further developed to the benefit of our peoples and in the interests of maintaining peace and security in Asia and throughout the world.

COMMENTARY ON DEVELOPMENT OF BURMA'S OIL INDUSTRY

BK0211141 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 1 Sep 79 BK

[Valeriy Kudinov commentary: "Burmese Oil-Catering to the National Interests"]

[Text] Statistics strongly indicate a steady development of oil exploration in Burma. In the past 5 years, oil production has almost doubled and presently Burma's annual production stands at 1.62 million tons. A remarkable point to note here is that while many countries of the world today are facing hardships because of their insufficiency in oil or because of spiralling oil prices, Burma has, through its own efforts in the postwar period, not only fulfilled its own domestic needs but has even been able to export it. Such a splendid triumph is the result of the priority programs prescribed and carried out by the Revolutionary Council when it came into power. In spite of the ridicule and criticisms by individuals of all ranks in the Western world against Burma's socialist-oriented proclamations and actions, successes were achieved. Let us study the events in the period after March 1962, which was when the Revolutionary Council came into power.

The main objective of the Burmese socialist program regarding economy was to nationalize the production sectors, meaning the enterprises which decide the financial situation and economic development of the country. It was essential to take back these enterprises which were then in private hands, particularly of the foreign imperialist capitalists.

As you, listeners, already know, the BOC [Burma Oil Company] was the first to be nationalized. In the past, the BOC had given out 5 to 22 percent interest to its shareholders annually. However, since the BOC owners had never made public their annual profits of the amount of oil products they imported into Burma, only the annual interest distributed to shareholders seemed to indicate the BOC's yearly profits. Such legitimate robbery was halted in January 1963. Together with the BOC, two other companies which had monopoly over oil products sales in Burma were also nationalized. Later, in March, the oil and gas exploration contracts with U.S. companies were not renewed. Burmese papers reported that the move was to stop foreigners from manipulating Burma's natural resources. The threat of foreigners who aspire to manipulate inside Burma still exists today.

Western enterpreneurs fear nationalization and are reluctant to invest in Asian countries. But they try to force Asian countries to toe their line by exporting machinery and equipment to these countries. Developing countries which have to buy machinery from monopoly companies in Western countries, one way or another become dependent on these countries.

Burma's nationalization of foreign interests was to stop such dependence but the fact is it has also resulted in unhampered economic progress and has helped overcome the long period of stagnation of the oil industry. In 1941, Burma produced 300,000 gallons of petroleum but in 1961, the production remained below 140,000 gallons. Why? Because it was more economically feasible for the British companies to import high-priced crude from abroad than to drill for oil in Burma. It would not be easy to imagine what would have happened to Burma's economy at the present world oil price if the oil industry had not been able to overcome its backwardness and not been able to fulfill its own domestic needs.

The situation today proves that Burma has a considerable amount of oil and gas resources. There are more than 47 million tons of oil in the oilfields discovered in Burma to date. For this very reason, the experts concerned see bright prospects for Burmese oil. The third 4-year economic plan includes a program to develop oil production by 11.8 percent. The Burmese oil will cater to, and contribute toward general progress of the national economy.

MALAYSIAN PARLIAMENTARIAN ON RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD311330 Moscow TASS in English 1231 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, August 31, TASS--Good relations based on complete equality and mutual benefit exist between Malaysia and the Soviet Union, speaker of the House of Representatives of Parliament Sayed Nasir Ismail told newsmen here. There exist now every possibility for further strengthening and development of these relations through mutual visits of statesmen, exchange of delegations of parliamentarians, cultural groups and trade missions. As a developing country, we are interested in the strengthening of ties with the USSR. Touching upon Malaysia's foreign policy, Sayed Nasir Ismail said that his country declares from anti-colonialist, anti-imperialist positions for turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality. We inherited from the colonial past backward agriculture, undeveloped industry, poverty of the native population, lack of our own national cadres, said the speaker of the House of Representatives. Therefore, all the efforts of the Malaysian Government are aimed, above all, at creating and consolidating the economic potential of the country. A complex of measures for the development of backward areas, for electrification of agriculture is being implemented now.

PLANS TO PLACE U.S. MISSILES IN FRG THREATEN DETENTE

LD311605 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Yuriy Sibirtsev International Review: "Western Europe and the Euromissiles"]

[Text] Reports that NATO headquarters in Evere is weighing various options for deploying U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe are filtering into the Western press increasingly often. Their elaboration is being carried out rapidly since the task has been set of preparing a decision for the December session of the NATO Council.

Work on this project has been underway for a long time. Back at the beginning of the year the U.S. President's special representative--D. Aaron, deputy assistant for national security--visited the FRG. He tried to urge Bonn to agree to deployment of a new weapon on its territory. It is a case of Pershing-2 missiles with a range of 1,000-2,000 km and capable of reaching Soviet territory.

After that Washington resorted to methodical undercover manipulation of the other NATO allies. "The Carter administration," the New York TIMES wrote, "is persistently ordering its allies' governments in Europe to agree this year to the plan to deploy a new medium-range missile capable of striking against the Soviet Union."

An attempt is made to justify the new militarist undertaking by the allegation that a "nuclear missile gap" has formed in NATO and the West has fallen hopelessly behind the Soviet Union in terms of medium-range missiles. Attempts are also being made to present this undertaking as some sort of harmless technical operation to "modernize" NATO's military potential.

The themes are neither new nor original. The West resorts to them whenever it needs to justify the next surge of the arms race. When appropriations for aircraft had to be increased, it spoke of a bomber gap. When additional billions had to be invested in the navy, it made a din over the "total lag" in cruisers and submarines. This time it is medium-range missiles which have been chosen.

But is the West really so poor and helpless? No, it has never forgotten its nuclear missiles muscle--this is convincingly borne out by statistics. The NATO nuclear potential now consists of 7,000 nuclear warheads and 1,000 tactical nuclear weapons on board U.S. ships. To this should be added the British and French nuclear forces.

To establish the general correlation of military forces between West and East, an overall assessment must be made and data for individual types of armament must not be extracted artificially. If the assessment is approached correctly, it must be admitted that approximate military parity now prevails in Europe between the NATO and Warsaw Pact countries. This is an objective fact which is also recognized by the West when it calculates soberly the real correlation of forces and does not engage in tendentious propaganda. Here is just one of many authoritative pieces of evidence. It was none other than FRG Defense Minister H. Apel who noted: "At present by and large we see military equilibrium between East and West." Since this is the case, the intention to deploy Eurostrategic missiles in the European military theater is nothing but an attempt to change the correlation of forces in NATO's favor.

The allegation that it is a purely "technical" operation is just as false and artificial. No, as a result of this "modernization" a qualitatively new strategic situation would arise if nuclear missile systems capable of reaching Soviet territory were to appear on West European territory, primarily in the FRG. This would naturally prompt the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to assess the situation on the continent differently.

The attitude in Western Europe toward the plans to deploy medium-range missiles varied. Broad circles of the European public resolutely condemn these plans and are opposed to the continent being turned into an even more dangerous nuclear missile arsenal.

In government and opposition circles of the West European countries there are influential circles fighting for NATO's rearmament with new missiles. Some suggest operating along the lines of "rearming ourselves and negotiating." At first glance it would seem that negotiations and armaments are accorded equal significance here. But this is only how it appears. The reality is that the armament rates greatly surpass the negotiations rate and military-technical decisions reach fruition more rapidly than political ones. Therefore, in life this formula would look like this: Negotiations would advance slowly and with hitches while the arms buildup would proceed rapidly. To that there would be no parallels of equal worth.

Other, more bellicose spokesmen are in favor of arming themselves to start with and then conducting negotiations. If this sequence is not observed, they threaten, the West will come to the talks "emptyhanded."

It must be said that this "philosophy" is not new. It was fashionable during the cold war when the United States tried to blackmail the Soviet Union first with the atom bomb and then with the hydrogen bomb. But the blackmail was unsuccessful--the USSR not only did not allow itself to be intimidated but also created a nuclear defense potential equal to the U.S. potential. Therefore those who would like to talk with the Soviet Union "from a position of strength" are committing a gross blunder.

The question arises: What would be in store for Western Europe if development followed the scenario of those who favor supplementing NATO's nuclear arsenals? You do not need a rich political imagination to conceive of the possible consequences.

Above all, this would cause tension in relations between West and East and reduce the trust between them. It is hard to say how far the political temperature would drop in Europe but one thing is clear: Detente would be harmed, and Europe and all its peoples would suffer.

The NATO arsenals' complete provision [doosnashcheniye] with medium-range missiles would inevitably lead to an even steeper and more exhausting twist in the arms race spiral. Neither the Soviet Union nor the other socialist countries could remain indifferent to the intensification of NATO military activity but would draw the proper conclusions.

And, finally, the talks on various aspects of disarmament would be complicated. It is one thing to conduct these talks against the general background of the sides' approximate military parity and another when one of them is making a dash to alter the parity in its favor.

Is there a sensible alternative to the nuclear missile prospect? Yes, there is. It was mentioned by L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, this spring when he spoke to the Moscow voters: "As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it has already stated frequently that it favors not the buildup but the limitation of nuclear missiles and other weapons by means of the sides' agreement on the basis of full reciprocity. This also applies to medium-range weapons in Europe--also taking into account, of course, the presence of U.S. military bases there."

Since these words were uttered a great international event has taken place: The Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty has been signed in Vienna. Making 100-percent use of the opportunity which is opened up in the disarmament sphere and not cranking up armaments still more strongly--that is what Europe and the whole world need for the sake of their present and future.

FURTHER REPORTS ON NATO CONFERENCE IN BRUSSELS

Kissinger Speech Criticized

LD042240 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1745 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

["The Brussels 'Show': For Whom?"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 4 September--TASS political observer Yevgeniy Babenko writes:

At the conference on the theme "NATO in the Coming 30 Years," which took place in Brussels, former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger spoke. He started to intimidate those present by alleging that the USSR's military might would soon "surpass the might of the United States by three or four times." The task for the United States and its NATO partners, as Kissinger asserted, is the creation of some "adequate threat for the Soviet Union," in other words, an immediate increase in NATO armaments, including a buildup in Western Europe of tactical nuclear forces. The mendacious propaganda thesis of the notorious "Soviet military threat" rang strangely from the mouth of a man who very recently was invested with a high degree of confidence and headed diplomacy. Dr Kissinger ought to have known, if anyone did, what is what in this world. One might think that as soon as Kissinger relinquished the armchair of state he also took leave of his common-sense and reserve! But it is difficult to imagine him being moved solely by the desire to hit the front pages once again with some noisy anti-Soviet statements.

The fact is, to judge by all appearances, that Henry Kissinger is guided in his militaristic pronouncements by motives much more serious than the mere striving for the scandalous glory earned by the inveterate anti-Sovieteer.

In reviewing NATO perspectives for 30 years ahead--this is what was being discussed in Brussels--the United States intends to step up its military (and, of course, political) presence and influence among its partners in the bloc. Washington would also like it if its West European allies started spending more on the arms race, that is, if they took some of the military expenditure off U.S. shoulders and simultaneously promoted an improvement in the slackening competitiveness of American goods on West European markets.

The military industrial complex would also like to put powerful military and economic pressure on the European socialist countries. This objective, according to the plans of the Pentagon strategists, would be furthered in particular by the speedier deployment on the territory of the FRG and other members of the bloc of the Eurostrategic Pershing-2 missiles and cruise missiles capable of reaching Soviet territory. Thus, according to their calculations, a new and dizzying spiral in the nuclear missile arms race would be achieved.

The question arises as to whether those who advocate the unbridled ballooning of military spending have really learned nothing from the sad experience of the past, when Westerners for their own propaganda purposes inflated on more than one occasion Soviet aviation, missile and other potential, as Kissinger is doing now, by a factor of four and even ten. Then, without batting an eyelid, they used to admit that this was no more than another provocative forgery with the aim of spinning the wheel of military preparations in the West even faster and mobilizing additional billions for the arms race.

The same thing is happening at the present with the forces, at whose bidding Kissinger drums up the bogey of "the Soviet threat," hoping that the peoples of the capitalist states, increasingly impoverished by their ruling circles for the insatiable moloch of war, will pick up the tab for the massive militaristic preparations by the Pentagon and NATO. However, as the experience of history shows, including the history of times as yet not too distant, those who initiate such military undertakings do not always manage to evade their responsibility.

Meeting Ends

LD041340 Moscow World Service in English 0900 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] NATO experts on the bloc's strategy in the next 30 years have ended a meeting in Brussels. They met behind closed doors but statements by some of the participants and press reports indicate that the discussion centered on intensifying the arms race and on the possibility of NATO interference in the Middle East and Africa. Under the pretext of a so-called Soviet military threat, the experts recommended the NATO countries to agree without delay to the deployment of the latest American tactical nuclear arms in Western Europe. It can be concluded that the meeting did not consider the socialist countries' initiatives aimed at strengthening European security.

PRC GROUP IN BENELUX STATES TO SEE MODERN WEAPONRY

LD042334 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1957 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Brussels--The purpose of a visit by the Chinese military delegation to Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, is to become acquainted with the most up-to-date weapons produced in Western Europe. This is clear from a statement made in the Belgian capital by Wang Shang-jung, deputy chief of the General Staff. He heads the Chinese eight-member military delegation which has been received by P. Vanden Boeynants, minister of national defense of Belgium.

According to the local press, the visit of the Chinese military specialists to the Benelux countries, which are members of NATO, is connected with the plans of Beijing to establish the closest relations with the military-industrial complex of the West.

AS-SADAT ARRIVES IN HAIFA FOR TALKS WITH BEGIN

LD042018 Moscow TASS in English 1734 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Cairo, September 4, TASS--The Egyptian President as-Sadat arrived today at the Israeli town of Haifa for a regular round of separate talks with the Israeli Prime Minister Begin.

One of the subjects of these negotiations will be the question of so-called "Palestine administrative autonomy" for inhabitants of the Western Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip. The sides will strive to find a compromise "autonomy" formula satisfying both Cairo and Tel Aviv, but not the Palestinians. Considering the diversity of means Israel can use to pressure Egypt, observers believe that such a "formula" will meet, primarily, the interests of the Israeli leaders, who reject bluntly the possibility of a Palestinian state being set up on the Western Bank and in the Gaza Strip.

Comment on Haifa Talks

LD042020 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Igor Dmitriyev commentary]

[Text] In dispatches from Haifa on the eve of the visit news agencies said that gone was the magical atmosphere which marked As-Sadat's first trip to Israel in November 1977. Isolated in the Arab world and with no true friends outside it, the regime of President as-Sadat makes futile attempts to convince, if not the world, then at least its own people that a separate deal with Israel is in the country's interests.

However, in this unequal partnership Israel, being a stronger side, rubs its nose on Cairo [as heard]. The latest example is a squabble over the future of the Egyptian oilfields occupied by Israel.

Tel Aviv has disclosed that it wants Egypt to sell 2 million tonnes of oil at world prices, while Cairo has secretly insisted on its own terms, 1,500 million tons at free market prices. Israel threatens to delay the handover of the oilfields unless Egypt agrees to its conditions.

The Egyptian isolation was once again illustrated by sharp criticism of the separate deal at the nonalined summit conference in Havana, Cuba. The Arab countries have suggested that Egypt be suspended from the movement because of its obvious alinement with Israel and the betrayal of the Palestinian Arabs.

President as-Sadat has opted for a warmer welcome from the Israeli leaders at Mount Carmel, where his hotel is located. Quite an illustration of what his top foreign policy priority is. On his way to the hotel President as-Sadat rode under a huge multicolored arch reading "Haifa welcomes you in peace." Similar signs reading "peace" have appeared in Egypt and Israel for almost 2 years, since As-Sadat first took [as heard] to Israel in November 1977. With none of the burning Middle East issues resolved and with persistent Israeli attacks on Lebanon causing death and destruction, the word "peace" has been stripped of its true meaning.

POLYANOV SAYS FIRE LURKS BELOW ASHES IN MIDDLE EAST

LD041255 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 79 p 5 LD

[Article by Nikolay Polyanov under the rubric "Events and Opinions": "Fire Beneath the Ashes"]

[Text] The Sinai Desert, the West Bank of the Jordan, the Gaza Strip, Jerusalem, Lebanon.... geographical names which have come to epitomize the protracted Near East tragedy.

It is almost 6 months since the deal at Camp David--the American President's out-of-town residence where the seeds of treachery against the Arab peoples and above all the courageous people of Palestine were sown. These seeds have produced poisonous shoots. Never before, it seems, has the perfidious Israeli strategy of the physical annihilation of the Palestinians assumed such dimensions, never before has Tel Aviv tried so provocatively to implement a fait accompli policy and never before has it prepared as openly for new adventures as it has this summer.

Israel would not risk behaving like that if it did not have Washington's growing military and political support and if it were not able to rely on Cairo's 100-percent blessing. Camp David is showing its seamy side to the whole world. Instead of "appeasement in the Near East" you have reprisals against the Palestinian people. Instead of an end to Tel Aviv's aggression you have blatant piracy against Lebanon. Instead of the promised "new era" in Israel's relations with the Arabs you get the Begin-As-Sadat criminal duo or rather their joint police activity in the Near East under Washington's aegis.

Now that the UN Security Council has got down in real earnest to the problem of implementing the inalienable rights of the Arab people of Palestine one can distinctly see the yawning gap between the demands for justice and the Washington-Tel Aviv-Cairo alliance policy. The roles of the enemies of Near East peace have been allocated in advance and even their statements have been coordinated in advance. Prime Minister Begin and his ministers keep on saying that Israel will never agree to the creation of an independent Palestinian state and will hang on to Jerusalem forever. Washington's official response is that the United States will veto any Security Council resolution which talks about Palestinians' rights. In other words, the United States, a permanent member of the Security Council whose job is to show special concern for maintaining peace in all parts of the world, is in fact acting in unison with the aggressor. On top of that it is arming the aggressor to the teeth and inciting it to new adventures fraught with the most dangerous consequences. Villages and cities are being burned down in long-suffering Lebanon. Peaceful inhabitants are being killed. In their quiet office the Israeli General Staff forge plans for new "occupation zones." This after solemn promises by the parties to the Camp David deal that "peace will be brought" to the Near East.

From time to time behind-the-scenes details of this deal surface. We get to know how the spearhead of the policy directed against the Palestinian people and against their sole legitimate representative--the PLO--was whetted. Take the talks about "Palestinian autonomy." The talk in Camp David, of course, was only about a specter of autonomy which has nothing to do with the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate right to their own sovereign statehood. According to the Washington POST, details are now emerging of the Israeli plan whereby even sham autonomy was granted "only to persons" (obviously, chosen people!) living on Israeli-occupied territory and "not to the actual territory and its population." An "administrative council" was invented at Camp David as an "organ of self-administration" without any legislative or juridical powers. In other words, the Palestinians were by no means offered the right to self-determination, the paper admits, nor were they told anything about the future of Jerusalem; it was just "Begin's document in the literal sense of the word."

It is not just that President as-Sadat obediently signed "Begin's document." The fact is that the Tel Aviv and Washington approach (with Cairo obeying all along the line) to the Palestinian problem is a Jesuitical attempt in the guise of a "settlement" to add fuel into the flames of the conflict, make it chronic and thereby justify the Begin-As-Sadat role as local gendarmes and the U.S. role as international policeman in the region.

From this viewpoint the business over Andrew Young, American representative at the United States, is seen in a new light. It seems that his unofficial contact with Zuhdi at-Tarazi, PLO permanent observer at the United Nations, was used as a pretext for removing from the foreground a prominent American statesman whose view of events in the Near East was different from that of his Washington chiefs. It was no accident that they tied his hand on the eve of the Security Council's discussion of the Palestinian problem. How embarrassing it would have been and what discord there would have been in the American diplomatic orchestra!

It is said in Washington that Andrew Young had stumbled across the spy network set up by Israel in New York to keep Palestinians under surveillance. They say the Israelis are keeping watch on Arabs near the UN headquarters "using eavesdropping devices and surveillance, one informed person has said," TIME magazine stated.

It goes without saying that the relevations of the "informed person" gives an adequate picture of the brazen behavior of the Israeli spies lording it in a foreign land and of the influence of the Zionist lobby which is allowed with impunity to plant bands of sleuths wherever it likes. But here is a question: Is it a matter only of Israeli agents? Recently hints have crept into the press to the effect that the American special services were also involved in the Andrew Young affair. They "reminded" him not only of his illict contacts with the PLO but also of his excessive freethinking--for example his critical statements about the flouting of civil right in the United States: According to him, in that country "there are hundreds maybe thousands of people in jails whom I would call political prisoners." For appearance's sake they did not touch the high-ranking dissident for a while. And now in an instant the propagandist tinsel hung on the name of this well-known Negro lawyer who reached the rank of secretary has been scattered. It is not surprising that "black America" which has again recognized the true worth of notorious "American freedoms" is deeply indignant at his forced resignation.

So, almost 6 months have elapsed since the deal of Camp David where the Near East crisis, as some Western commentators cynically put it, "was strewn with ashes." Now all can see that fire lurks beneath the ashes.

TEHRAN AP BUREAU CLOSED, CORRESPONDENTS EXPELLED

LD041534 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, September 4, TASS--It was announced here that the ASSOCIATED PRESS bureau in Tehran has been closed and two AP correspondents expelled from Iran.

A. Behzadnia, general director for the foreign press of the Ministry of National Guidance, said that the AP correspondents transmitted untrue and groundless reports about Iran. He added that the AP bureau will be closed pending the appointment of a new correspondent.

SAO TOME PRESIDENT ENDS USSR VACATION, LEAVES FOR HOME

LD311459 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[TASS report: "Departure for Home"]

[Text] Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Sao Tome and Principle Liberation Movement and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, who was vacationing in the Soviet Union, left Moscow for home 17 August.

At the airport the guest was seen off by B. Yazkuliyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and other officials.

CAMEROON AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO KUZNETSOV

LD031411 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--She P. Mvondo, Cameroonian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, presented his credentials to V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the Kremlin 28 August.

After the presentation of credentials and exchange of speeches between V.V. Kuznetsov and She P. Mvondo, a talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. Taking part were M.P. Georgadze, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister.

NEW AMBASSADOR TO SIERRE LEONE APPOINTED

LD041325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 6 LD

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Petrovich Vorozhtosov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Ivan Filippovich Filippov from his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Sierra Leone in connection with his transfer to other work.

NICARAGUAN SOCIALIST PARTY LEADER NOTES 'PRIORITY TASKS'

LD041424 Moscow TASS in English 1311 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Managua, September 4, TASS--The top priority tasks facing the Nicaraguan people are to ensure the security of the revolution and restoration of economy, TASS and APN special correspondents were told by Alvaro Ramirez, one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party. The routing of the so-called "National Guards" was the first step on the way to ending the Somoza dictatorship.

Nearly 3,000 members of the National Guards are now in detention. Investigation is being carried out into their cases.

The classified papers that we have captured give ground to say that the country had more than 100,000 secret informers employed in Somoza's special services. There is no doubt that between this secret network or the dictator, on the one hand, and the Somoza men now in hiding in foreign embassies or staying in Honduras, on the other, there is a connection. They have secret weapons arsenals. We must find out and render harmless the network of spies, terrorists and saboteurs.

Another most important and extremely difficult problem is that of rehabilitation of the country's economy destroyed by the Somoza regime and the war. There is a shortage of food in some areas, such as Matagalpa and Esteli, which is a serious destabilizing factor. However, we hope that the situation will improve by the end of the year after harvesting.

Both tasks can be resolved, Ramirez went on to say, only by strengthening the unity of the army and the people. This aim will also be served by the creation of national organisations such as the Sandinist Trade Union Centre, the July 19 Sandinist Youth Union, the single Sandinist Women's Federation of Nicaragua and others. These organisations uniting young people, women and all the working people of the town and countryside will undoubtedly play a tremendous part in resolving the tasks facing the country.

GROMYKO, MEXICAN FOREIGN MINISTER EXCHANGE CABLES

LD311041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Aug 79 Morning Edition p 4 LD

[Text] TASS--USSR Foreign Minister A. A. Gromyko and Mexican Foreign Minister J. Cataneda de la Rosa have exchanged congratulation telegrams on the occasion of the 55th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Mexico.

The telegrams express the hope that the traditional friendship and fruitful cooperation existing between the Soviet Union and Mexico will undergo further development in the interests of the peoples of both countries and to the benefit of world peace and international security.

ARGENTINE MILITARY DELEGATION TO VISIT USSR

LD040846 Moscow TASS in English 0820 GMT 4 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, September 4, TASS--In conformity with an understanding reached, a delegation of military training establishments of the Republic of Argentina, headed by Divisional General Jose Montes, the chief of the military training establishments board of the ground forces of the Republic of Argentina, is to come on an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of September.

NECESSITY OF COMBINING MATERIAL, MORAL INCENTIVES NOTED

ID031531 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 pp 2-3 ID

[Dr of Philosophical Sciences Prof A. Zdravomyslov article: "The Growth of Well-Being and the Attitude Toward Labor" carried under the "Questions of Theory" rubric]

[Text] One of the chief advantages of developed socialism is the constant and systematic enhancement of the people's standard of living. V. I. Lenin's idea about subordinating physical production to the aim "of insuring the full prosperity and free, comprehensive development of all members of society" ("Complete Collected Works," Vol 6, p 232) has become a reality.

The growth of the masses' prosperity which is taking place as the party's ambitious socioeconomic program is being implemented prompts one to recall that in the new society the satisfaction of material needs is not an end in itself but a means for developing the individual. The growth of material potential, it was noted at the 25th CPSU Congress, must be constantly accompanied by the enhancement of people's moral and cultural standards, otherwise we run the risk of lapsing into narrowminded, petit bourgeois mentality. Our ideal is the comprehensive development of man--the worker, citizen, creator--and the shaping of a genuinely communist attitude toward labor.

1.

The more successfully matters proceed in the socialist national economy and the more rapidly science and culture develop, so the broader becomes the spectrum of the concern for the needs and requirements of the people which the society of developed socialism and the Soviet state of the whole people assume. Each year about 11 million persons improve their housing conditions. The education system is being improved, the network of children's preschool establishments is expanding, wages are increasing and social consumption funds are growing. The material base of health care of organized leisure and tourism is being strengthened and new sports complexes are being built. The state is systematically increasing its expenditure to improve the socioeconomic and production conditions of labor and environmental protection.

Of course, many problems still remain in enhancing the population's well-being. Despite the rapid pace of housing construction there are still many families (especially newly formed families) which need an improvement in their housing conditions. Not all localities and not all categories of the population are adequately supplied with industrial goods and foodstuffs. Further efforts are essentially in the sphere of developing agricultural production and, above all, livestock raising. The social policy drawn up by the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses is oriented toward the solution of these tasks.

The considerable changes in the population's standard of living, and way of life, and the growth of the prosperity, education and culture of all the people are expressed in the change in the content of their needs. Thus, it is now not simply housing that is needed but a well-appointed self-contained apartment for each family. We are talking not about the minimum essential calorie content of food but of the qualitative alternation of the diet in accordance with scientifically substantiated norms; we are not talking simply about clothing but about comfortable, good-looking and fashionable clothing. Increasing significance is attached to the qualitative characteristics of items of consumption and a good, well-adjusted system of municipal, cultural and consumer services for the population.

The scientific and technical revolution which is transforming not just production but also the sphere of daily life is making for heightened requirements in the developed socialist society. Over a comparatively short time the mass media, the telephone, the automobile, domestic appliances, public transport and other products of contemporary civilization have entered people's everyday life on a broad scale and are altering the structure of people's needs, the nature of the way they spend their free time and so forth.

Together with the enrichment of the content of primary needs, a rapid growth is also taking place in the so-called secondary needs--social and spiritual. I have in mind, for example, the desire for creative activity, for contacts.

For the broadening of notions about the world, for new knowledge--such too are a person's moral needs--for respect and self-esteem, for the firm establishment and development of the straightforward norms and rules of human life in a community.

It can be confidently stated that the consumption and structure of the needs of citizens of a developed socialist society have been substantially renewed. And it is especially important that the task of transforming labor into man's prime vital need is being gradually resolved in practice. The growth of prosperity promotes this: Labor is now becoming not just a means to acquire material benefits but also a sphere of creativity, a sphere where a person's abilities can be applied and developed. The concrete manifestations of this process are the increasing vocational, intellectual and general cultural training of millions of Soviet people and the constant enhancement of their social activeness, responsibility and concern for the overall success of the collective and of society as a whole. The party is promoting in every way the development of such qualities of the individual by purposefully shaping his readiness and will to build communism--the most highly organized and industrious society in history.

2.

The chief condition for the further boosting of the people's well-being is the enhancement of the efficiency of social production and of the quality of work, and the higher standard of its organization at all levels of our social life. In its turn this presupposes the strengthening of conscious labor discipline, of everyone's sense of responsibility for the work entrusted to him and the development of initiative and of a zealous and proprietorial attitude toward everything that is done at the building site, enterprise, sovkhoz, kolkhoz or in any given Soviet institution.

The attitude toward labor has many facets. It is manifested in a mass of deeds and actions, in the habits of everyday behavior that are developed in a person right from childhood and which serve as an indicator of the person's culture and moral maturity. It is precisely in the years of childhood that the foundations of character are laid and features of the personality such as scrupulousness, diligence, industriousness, an interest in specific pursuits, initiative and persistence and the capacity for self-discipline and self-organization are formed, which subsequently make it easier to enter the labor collective and help in mastering the requirements of an independent working life and in getting established in such a life.

"The attitude toward labor," writes V. A. Sikhomlinskiy, eminent Soviet pedagog, "is the most important element of a person's spiritual life. It would be insufficient and naive to say that industriousness is nurtured during the labor process. Industriousness, as a very important feature of moral makeup, is nurtured also in the process of spiritual life--intellectual, emotional and volitional. A person who thinks little and experiences little cannot be industrious" ("On Education"), Moscow, 1975, p 128). [paragraph continues]

The nurturing of respect for labor and of a conscientious attitude toward labor is also important because, without this, it is impossible to achieve the transformation of labor into the prime requirement of life and to shape a highly moral person who is prepared for great deeds, a creative person of initiative.

The desire of certain parents to protect the feelings and thoughts of children, including those no longer of school age, from family worries and difficulties and to create hothouse conditions for them is both wrong and harmful. This desire by people of the older generation who have endured the war and privation and who frequently had a deprived childhood is perfectly explicable but it leads--sometimes regardless of the parents' intentions and even against their will--to the formation of parasitical, consumerist aims, of the habit of living "all found," without even taking the trouble to wonder where the family's income comes from, or bothering themselves about the family's joint affairs. Consumerist aims subsequently show themselves not only in the attitude toward objects and in the desire to "obtain" all and everything but also in the attitude toward other people and society. Thus, the interest in conscientious labor is suppressed. Precisely here originate violations of the elementary requirements of production discipline, a negligent attitude toward the quality of work and an essentially parasitical desire to pass one's share of responsibility for the common cause onto the shoulders of one's comrades.

Even more pernicious for the shaping of the individual is the atmosphere in a family whose prosperity is founded upon income not derived from labor. Methods of augmenting material income which contradict the norms of the socialist way of life are harmful not only to those who occasion economic losses to the state or to kolkhozes. They can cripple the spiritual world of young people who feel that the moral requirements proclaimed by society and assimilated at their school desk are at variance with their own first observations in life. A duality of conduct, a rift between word and deed frequently develop on this basis.

Conscientious collective labor by people in a socialist society is of tremendous moral significance. This is the source not only of the material well-being of each Soviet family but also of the sociomoral maturity and spiritual wealth of the individual. Participation in labor is the basis of an individual's self-assertion, the main means of nurturing a sense of one's own dignity and one's honor and pride as a worker. Without such qualities the Soviet person's normal well-being which presupposes not only material income but also the corresponding psychological makeup of an individual living a worthy life, is unthinkable. "A Soviet person," states the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work, "must be clearly aware of the social significance of his personal participation in the fulfillment of national economic plans, in accelerating scientific and technical progress as the decisive condition for further strengthening the motherland's might and for the victory of communism."

One of the facets of the comprehensive approach to the solution of the whole package of tasks in the communist education of the working people is to educate at one and the same time both a worker and a consumer. Each worker must be aware of what the end result of the activity of his collective is, to sense, so to speak, the consumer of what he produces, and to be mindful (as V. I. Lenin put it) not only of the interests of those close to him but also of those "remote" from him--the interests of all society. And every consumer is obliged to understand the origin in labor of every item that he uses, and to perceive beyond this item the people who created it. A respectful attitude toward the labor of other people is expressed in a thrifty, solicitous attitude toward public property and in the economical expenditure of materials, labor resources and energy used. [paragraph continues]

Thus, the nurturing of a new attitude toward labor closely interconnected with the formation of the genuinely socialist culture of the consumer serves to develop the creative abilities of a person and to enrich his spiritual world.

3.

Under conditions of the growth of the well-being of all the people and of the enhancement of the general education and culture of young people embarking on independent life, questions of the nurturing of a responsible and initiative-filled attitude toward labor take on, in many ways, a new complexion.

The shaping of the attitude toward labor begins in the family, at the school desk, in the vocational and technical school, in the VUZ. And it is completed in the production collective which is required to consolidate and develop the positive aims of the individual in those cases where these were formed earlier, or to nurture them anew--to block negative aims and any manifestations of idleness, slovenliness and irresponsibility. Of course, for this the collective must itself be mature and cohesive and be able to use the whole aggregate of means of education that society places at its disposal. The force of example, mutual assistance in work, words of approval and support, comradely, principled criticism, monetary influence and other forms of encouragement and punishment all play a part here.

An understanding of the whole complexity of the motives of human behavior is essential for the success of this work. It is necessary to know what prompts people to labor conscientiously and what, on the other hand, encourages a cool attitude toward work. Socialism has overthrown the discipline of coercion which was characteristic of serfdom and the discipline of hunger dictated by capitalism. However, the transition to conscious discipline has been interpreted incorrectly by some workers who are contaminated by petit bourgeois survivals. This is manifested in the opinion that "you don't have to exert yourself--a certain level or remuneration is guaranteed", and in elementary negligence and undiscipline.

"Showing concern for the well-being of the working people," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said at the 15th Congress of Trade Unions, "does not mean being 'kind uncles' to all workers, irrespective of their contribution to social production. Everywhere wages must be earned and each worker must be aware of the direct dependence of wages upon his own contribution to the collective's production successes.

"Upon this, in the final analysis, depends the volume of the good things of life that the working people receive.... They themselves have to produce them, and persistent efforts and strenuous labor are essential for this."

The conscious and conscientious attitude of each member of a collective toward labor cannot be achieved through exerting influence on a single occasion or by purely administrative measures. What is necessary are the skillful combination of material and moral incentives to labor, an atmosphere of industriousness, businesslike efficiency, mutual respect and responsibility and patient, persistent and--what is most important--systematic work by the administration and by the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations in order to achieve an interested attitude toward labor not only on the part of pacemakers and not only on the part of the most active section of the collective but on the part of all its members and each individual worker.

The provisions of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolution "On Improving Planning and Strengthening the Economic Machinery's Impact on Raising Production Efficiency and Work Quality" are of fundamental importance for more effective activity in this direction. [paragraph continues]

The consolidation of the net output indicator as one of the basic indicators will undoubtedly promote the saving of labor and of work time, while the strengthening of the dependence of wages upon the end results of the work of production associations (enterprises) together with the spread of collective forms of remuneration and the development of production democracy will enhance the organizing and educational role of the labor collectives.

Under conditions of the overall growth of prosperity the correlative role of the various factors of vested interest in labor is changing. Sociological analysis of the attitude of young workers toward labor shows that the content and nature of work, the diversity of operations executed, the degree of intellectual effort required in the labor process and the need to tackle tasks of a creative nature have a most substantial influence upon the degree of job satisfaction. The level of remuneration, labor conditions, relations with workmates and an understanding of the meaning and purpose of one's production activity are also important.

For a worker in a modern socialist enterprise the high level of labor organization and the fair summation of the results of labor performed during the day, week and month now assume a far greater ideological educational significance than abstract appeals and slogans which are not backed up by daily organizational work. It is important that each worker feel that the working day has not been spent in vain but has been spent strenuously and fruitfully. But where a worker is not given something to do promptly, where labor norm-fixing and the allocation of assignments is badly organized and where rush work has become a daily occurrence, any appeals for conscientious and creative labor fall upon unprepared soil and at times yield results that are the opposite of what is expected. In organizing labor norm-fixing, allocating and closing orders, defining shift targets and distributing bonus funds the moral aspect of the issue is assuming ever greater significance--overt struggle against self-seeking sentiments and against cliquishness, consideration of public opinion in the collective, openness when summing up the results of competition, the comparability of its results, and the fair distribution of incentives. Only under these conditions is a favorable sociopsychological climate created in the collective which prompts every worker to make productive use of work time.

The strength of the production collective lies not only in the fact that it influences the individual. Another aspect is of no less importance--the fact that the collective offers each worker broad scope for independent activity, for the use of his professional knowledge, ability, skills and civic qualities. For it is precisely with the help of the collective that a successful struggle can be waged to assert everything that is novel and progressive and against the routine, inertia and formalism.

It is precisely on this basis that those firm habits of collective labor which gradually shape the need for labor develop and that a communist attitude toward labor--one of the supreme moral values of the socialist way of life and one of the chief sources of our motherland's progress--asserts itself.

After all, everything we have already achieved and hope to achieve in the future is the fruit of the dogged, selfless, creative labor of workers, kolhoz members and intellectuals. It is through labor that we are creating the new society where the general good and the all-round development of each individual are inseparable.

KUNAYEV ATTENDS AKTIV MEETING, TOURS TSELINOGRAD

AU0241516 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1509 GMT 3 Sep 79 AU

[Text] Resolved to carry out the harvest and grain delivery to the state quickly and without losses, Tselinogradskaya Oblast laborers, who have obtained a good crop, are working in the fields, highways and at procurement enterprises.

Socialist competitions are developing to implement the decisions of the historic 25th congress and of the July 1978 CPSU Central Committee Plenum successfully.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, and Comrade Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman, familiarized themselves with the progress made in the harvest and with the state of affairs in the oblast. In Tselinogradskiy, Vishnevskiy and Kurgaldzhinskiy rayons they inquired about the engagement of harvest and transport equipment and about organizational and political work among rural laborers. Comrade Kunayev spoke to machine operators, sovkhoz specialists and managers. In the oblast center Comrades Kunayev and Ashimov inspected the heat and power plant No 2, a number of trade and public catering enterpirses, visited the secondary school No 16, and acquainted themselves with construction, services and amenities in the city.

An oblast party aktiv meeting was held in Tselinograd yesterday with the participation of obkom bureau members, gorkom and raykom first secretaries, gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen, chiefs of rayon agricultural administrations, leaders of a number of industrial enterprises, projects and oblast organizations. Obkom First Secretary Morozov reported on the activity of the oblast party organization aimed at fulfilling high pledges for the production and delivery to the state of grain and other produce.

Comrade Kunayev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee first secretary, warmly received by those present, delivered a speech at the aktiv meeting. He dealt with major tasks concerning the further development of agriculture in the light of party requirements and of instructions given by Comrade Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium chairman. The most important task confronting rural laborers now is to harvest the crop and to procure grain successfully. At all sovkhozes and kolkhozes, at every sector of the harvest and transportation campaign combine operators, truck drivers and all participants in the campaign must work with maximum productivity and well. The duty of machine operators is to take the measures necessary to harvest full time under any weather conditions and to prevent grain losses. For this purpose they must be provided with all the necessary production and living conditions. In addition to the harvest, pains should be taken to plow fallows in time, to prepare seeds, and to increase fodder stocks, the number and productivity of cattle.

Comrade Kunayev paid much heed to the reserves and possibilities to further increase labor productivity, production effectiveness and to improve the quality of production, planning and industrial management, capital construction and all Central Committee decisions. It is necessary to exert vigorous efforts to intensify labor at every enterprise and to promote the application of advanced experience by all means. It is urgent to accelerate the commissioning of new production, cultural and service facilities and houses. It is necessary to conduct ideological and political-education work in indisoluble unity with the solution of economic problems. It is necessary to apply its new forms and methods promoting further improvements in the ideopolitical, labor and moral education of the working people.

The party aktiv meeting assured that the working people of all farms and rayons in the oblast overfulfill socialist pledges, will sell to the state 174 million poods of grain, including 50 million poods in excess of the plan, will fully meet the plans for other produce of farming and stockbreeding, for the development of industry, capital construction and other economic branches.

Participating in the aktiv meeting proceedings were Comrade Ashimov, Kazakh Council of Ministers chairman; Shevchenko, Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Bureau candidate member; Ginko, USSR deputy minister of railroads; and (Bazarbayev), Kazakh minister of motor transport. On the oblast tour Comrades Kunayev and Ashimov were accompanied by Tselinogradskiy Obkom First Secretary Morozov and Oblispolkom Chairman Dahulmukhamedov.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

RESOLUTION AUTHORIZES BUILDING OF LENINGRAD FLOOD DEFENSES

LD040821 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Unattributed report: "At the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers have adopted a resolution "On the Construction of Installations To Protect the City of Leningrad Against Flooding."

The resolution instructs the RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Transport Construction, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the USSR Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the Ministry of Defense and the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work to insure, in the period 1979-1980, the construction and commissioning of 25.4 km of flood defenses in the city of Leningrad, including rock and earth dikes, two systems of locks to allow the passage of ships, water discharge installations and also of highways running along the defenses.

The USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Ministry of Transport Construction are invested with the functions of general contractors for the construction of the Leningrad City flood defenses.

The execution of subcontract work is entrusted to the Leningrad Gorispolkom, the USSR Ministry of Construction, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, the USSR Ministry of Communications, the Ministry of the Communications Equipment Industry, the USSR Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the RSFSR Ministry of Forestry.

It is incumbent on the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification to insure the overall coordination of work on the building of the Leningrad City flood defenses as a whole, to fix deadlines by arrangement with the ministries and departments concerned for the construction of subsidiary, auxiliary projects and of the main Leningrad flood defenses, and to draw up and confirm master-plans and schedules for construction work.

The Ministry of Transport Construction is instructed to carry out the construction of moorings, railroad stations and approach lines, dredging work, the building of overpasses and interchanges for traffic, the preparation and installation of bridge spans and the establishment of roadways over water discharge installations, and also the construction of highways.

The USSR Gosplan and USSR Gossnab are instructed to provide, in the draft plans for 1980 and also for 1981-1985, for the allocation to the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the Ministry of Transport Construction and the RSFSR Council of Ministers, of equipment, construction gear and transport facilities essential for carrying out work on the construction of the Leningrad City flood defenses.

The RSFSR Council of Ministers, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and the Leningrad Gorispolkom must submit proposals to the USSR Gosplan in 1979 concerning the manufacture by machine-building ministry enterprises of the Leningrad City flood defenses.

It is incumbent on the USSR Gosplan to provide in draft annual and 5-year plans for the manufacture of the aforementioned equipment.

The USSR State Committee for Hydrometeorology and environmental control is ordered to carry out in 1980-1985--with the participation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, the USSR Ministry of Land Reclamation and Water Resources, the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification and other ministries and departments concerned--hydrological and ecological research, in the field and using models, for the purpose of devising measures to protect and improve the water system comprising Lake Ladoga, the Neva River and the Neva estuary.

The USSR State Committee for Science and Technology is to approve the program for the aforementioned research and arrange financing for it.

The ministries participating in the construction of the Leningrad City flood defenses, by arrangement with the Leningrad Gorispolkom, have permission to recruit highly skilled workers and experts from other regions of the country for the aforementioned construction work.

The resolution approves the All-Union Komsomol Central Committee initiative in declaring the construction of the Leningrad City flood defenses, an all-Union Komsomol shock construction project and in sending young workers on Komsomol travel warrants to work on this construction project.

Attaching important national economic and socioeconomic significance to the protection of Leningrad City against flooding, the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers made it incumbent on ministries and departments and party and soviet organs to give assistance in every way to construction and installation organizations building the Leningrad City flood defenses in providing them with cadres, equipment and material-technical resources.

EXPERIMENTS PERFORMED WITH GASOLINE-WATER FUEL MIXTURE

LD041243 [Editorial Report LD] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 August 1979 carries on page 3 a 500-word article by Yu. Andreotti written in response to a query by a reader who asked about the search for ways of economizing on gasoline. Andreotti devotes his answer to the experimental use of a gasoline and water emulsion for powering internal combustion engines--in particular an experiment being conducted in the city of Khimki, near Moscow, where passenger buses are being run on such a fuel. This fuel does not require any major modifications of the engine but merely refinements of the fuel feed system to insure the complete atomization of the emulsion. A mixture containing up to 17 percent water is reportedly used in this experiment, and Andreotti notes the advantages of reduced emissions of certain compounds in the exhaust, complete combustion of the gasoline and the enhanced octane rating of such fuel. Work is reportedly being performed too on making the emulsion more stable.

NEED FOR HIGH QUALITY CONSUMER GOODS PERSISTS

LD050819 [Editorial report LD] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 August 1979 Morning Edition publishes on page 2 a 1,800-word article by V. Krotov, USSR minister of power machine building, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA All-Union Review: More High Quality Goods," headed "What Is Holding Back Initiative." Krotov notes the need for more consumer goods in a wider range and better quality and notes that at the all-union journalists seminar the Power Machine Building Ministry was criticized for the "low percentage of consumer articles in the total volume of output." He outlines ways of increasing the production of these goods in the sector, improving organization, and studying and responding to demand.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS FOR 3-4 SEP

LD050624 [Editorial Report LD] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 3-4 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item:

3 September

Mass rice harvesting has started in Uzbekistan. Our correspondent was told at the republican Ministry of Agriculture that a rich rice harvest has been grown. Rice is particularly good in the lower reaches of the Amudarya. Farmers in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, for example, will obtain about 50-60 quintals of rice per hectare. (0100 GMT)

The reception of the 2 millionth ton of grain is nearing completion at Orenburgskaya Oblast procurement points. At present, 100,000 tons of barley, rye and wheat are reaching the elevators every 24 hours. Sorochinskiy and Novosergiyevskiy rayons have fulfilled their plans for selling grain to the state. (0200 GMT)

Rice harvesting is beginning in Krasnodarskiy Kray today. It has been decided to complete harvesting in 10-12 days and to gather in from 51-53 quintals of grain from every hectare. About half the grain crops had been cut in Tselinogradskaya Oblast by this morning. Fine weather is making it possible to work 15-17 hours every day. Kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the Tatarskaya ASSR have fulfilled the plan for the sowing of winter crops. This work is nearing completion in Lipetskaya Oblast. Winter grain crops occupy less than a quarter of the sown areas; yet, a third of the total grain harvest is yielded by these crops. This year, too, despite the drought, they turned out to be one and a half times to twice as fertile as the summer crops. Areas sown to winter crops are being expanded. Practically everywhere there exist favorable sowing conditions. The areas sown to winter cereals in the country will amount to 40 million hectares. More fields will be made available for winter rye sowing. This applies, first and foremost, to regions where it is traditionally cultivated: the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone, Belorussia, Pribaltika, Polesye, in the Ukraine and Povolzhye. (0500 GMT)

The last sowing units left the fields of Altayskiy Kray today. Rye and winter wheat have been sown on almost 200,000 hectares, which is considerably more than last year. (0700 GMT)

In Tselinogradskaya Oblast nearly half of the grain has been cut. The weather is good. First production from newly harvested sugar beets has been carried out at Gribanovka sugar factory near Voronezh. Mass harvesting has begun, and so all the remaining 11 sugar factories in the oblast are ready to go into action. (1100 GMT)

Machine operators of Saratovskaya Oblast are plowing the fallows on the 2d millionth hectare today. The preparation of the soil is going at full speed. The sowing of winter crops is continuing, and rye and wheat already occupy over 750,000 hectares. Sugar beet growers are preparing for the harvest in the Ukraine. The task facing them is to obtain an average of 30-32 quintals of sugar per hectare. (1200 GMT)

Grain crops have been cut on over 10 million hectares in the Kazakh virgin lands, with Kustanayskaya, Tselinogradskaya and Turgayskaya oblasts leading the way. (1830 GMT)

4 September

Farms of Orenburgskaya Oblast have begun mass sowing of winter crops.

Areas sown are being expanded to 500,000 hectares. Cutting and threshing of rice has begun in the farms of Kizlyarskiy Rayon, Dagestan, in the delta of the Terek. This republic's rice field occupies more than 25,000 hectares. It is the Northern Caucasus' largest, after Krasnodarskiy Kray. (0700 GMT)

Mass harvesting of grain corn has begun in Moldavia. This crop was sown on large areas this year using industrial technology; labor losses have been sharply cut by the use of herbicides. Farmers intend to gather at least 60 quintals per hectare of dry grain. Fodder is being made from pulverized stems. More than 300,000 hectares of water-meadow were flooded by Don spring floods in Rostovskaya Oblast. Haycutting is now in progress there. (1100 GMT)

SEVERO-KAZAKHSTANSKAYA OBLAST BEGINS SALE OF GRAIN

LD032142 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Our special correspondent (Viktor Glukhovtsev) reports from Petropavlovsk-Kazakhskiy: Today in Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast the sovkhozes and kolkhozes have begun the sale of grain of the new harvest. The farmers of the (Voskhod) Sovkhoz have delivered the first grain transport to the (Tselinnskiy) elevator. The sale of grain has been begun by the farms of Sergeyevskiy and other virgin land rayons. As our correspondent was told by the chief of the Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast Directorate of Grain Produces, (Zimyanenko), all of the 33 elevators (and their) grain enterprises are equipped with highly productive unloading machinery. However, as (Zimyanenko) stressed, an alarming situation has come about in the oblast concerning the dispatching of the grain from last year's harvest. The railway workers since the beginning of the year have not supplied the farmers of Severo-Kazakhstan with almost 10,000 railcars. As a result, many elevators do not have sufficient free capacity to transport the grain from the new harvest.

FODDER PROCUREMENT TOTALS THROUGH LATE AUGUST REPORTED

LD041455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 31 Aug 79 p 3 LD

[TASS report: "Fodder for the Livestock Units"]

[Text] Fall is approaching. The period of keeping livestock in stalls is drawing near. As the USSR Central Statistical Administration has reported, by 27 August sown and natural grasses had been cut once over an area of 70.5 million hectares, including 58 million hectares for hay and cured hay. In the country as a whole 46 million tons of hay have been procured.

Cured hay procurement continues. Plan targets for laying in this fodder have been considerably overfulfilled by the machine operators of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan, Armenia, Estonia and Azerbaijan. In the country as a whole, more than 50.5 millon tons of cured hay have been obtained. About 5 million tons of artificially dried grass meal and other artificially dehydrated fodders, including grass chop, has been produced.

Stocks of coarse fodder are being supplemented with stubble. More than 42 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodders have been procured.

About 123 million tons of silage have been laid in store, including 16.5 million tons with the use of chemical preservatives. About 34 million tons of prepared silage have been obtained, including 5.5 million tons enriched with carbamide and other synthetic nitrogenous supplements.

DECLINING RATE OF FODDER PROCUREMENT CAUSES CONCERN

LD031401 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 25 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Agricultural review by zootechnician M. Glinka: "Siberia's Fodder Fields"]

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Administration has issued the latest figures on the progress of fodder procurement. By 20 August 68.1 million hectares of sown and natural grasses had been cut, including some 56.1 million hectares alloted to cured hay and hay. Some 44.2 million tons of hay have been procured--the same amount as by this time last year. In areas where transhumance is practiced, fodder is being brought to the livestock's winter quarters, where some 3.2 million tons of hay have now been delivered. Around 49 million tons of cured hay and 83 million tons of silage matter, 11.9 million tons of which contain chemical preservatives, have been laid in. This is 24 percent more than last year. Documented receipts of prepared silage total 22.8 million tons, 4.1 million tons of which have been enriched with nitrogenous additives. Fire drying experts have produced 4.6 million tons of artificially dehydrated green godder--grass meal, chopped straw, pellets and wafers. Some 39.2 million hectares have been cleared of straw, which represents 73 percent of the threshed area; 36.5 million tons of straw, chaff and other coarse fodder have been laid in.

These figures show that fodder stocks are not being increased sufficiently rapidly on many farms. Still more alarming is the fact that the rate is dropping unjustifiably--less hay, cured hay and grass meal was laid in last week than in the previous one. However difficult it may be, work must be speeded up in fodder-producing areas: The fodder stocks which have been amassed are totally inadequate for wintering and there is very little time left to increase them.

It is especially important to lay in fodder more rapidly in those parts of Siberia where recent morning frosts were a threatening reminder of how short the summer is there and how close at hand the cold weather is now. In many parts of this vast region only a very few days are left for laying in fodder. At the same time, fodder crops had not been harvested anywhere near the amount harvested prior to the commencement of the present grain harvest. Whereas, for example, the first mowing of sown and natural grasses had already been completed in Khabarovskiy Kray and was close to completion in Kemerovskaya and Amurskaya oblasts, in Tyumenskaya Oblast only 40 percent of the area alloted to haymaking had been mown and the precentages for Chitinskaya Oblast, the Buryatskaya ASSR and the Yakutskaya ASSR were 50, 53 and 56 respectively.

It is now already clear that, owing to weather conditions this year, in many oblasts in Siberia silage crops will fail to achieve the necessary bulk. It is all the more important to do everything possible to increase the stocks of hay, cured hay and artificially dehydrated fodder, for which grasses serve as the raw material. This has been well understood by farm leaders in Kemerovskaya Oblast who have put all available resources into the haymaking. Some 388,000 tons of hay--100 percent of the figure planned--have already been laid in the oblast. The indicators for the fulfillment of the hay-procurement plan are just as high on kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khabarovskiy Kray. Target fulfilment has been 90 percent or more on farms in Chelyabinskaya, Novosibirskaya and Omskaya oblasts and in Primorskiy Kray. By contrast, less than one-third of the requisite quantity of this fodder has been laid in in Chitinskaya Oblast thus far, while in Kamchatskaya and Magadanskaya oblasts the percentages are a mere 48 and 16 respectively.

Similar disparities are also apparent in the amassing of cured hay stocks. [paragraph continues]

Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, Novosibirskaya, Omskaya and Amurskaya oblasts and Altayskiy and Khabarovskiy krays have fulfilled their plans for the procurement of this valuable fodder and are continuing to increase the stocks thereof. By contrast, in Tomskaya Oblast a little over two-thirds of the planned quantity of cured hay has been laid in, while in Irkutskaya Oblast the figure is a mere 54 percent. There are many rayons in this oblast (including Kuytunskiy, Ekhirit-Bulagatskiy, Kirenskiy, Chunskiy and Zhigalovskiy rayons) which had not laid in even a third of the requisite quantity of cured hay by mid-August.

This year it is particularly important to make full use of every source of raw material for making grass meal and pelleted and wafered fodder. Altayskiy Kray and Novosibirskaya Oblast are among those who have fulfilled their targets for such procurements. Kemerovskaya and Omskaya oblasts and Krasnoyarskiy and Primorskiy krays have produced more dehydrated fodder than last year. The following example shows what great reserves are there. N.I. Gorbunov's link from the Chernigovskiy Sovkhoz in the same Primorskiy Kray has already produced more than 1,200 tons of grass meal. The leading workers' working methods and the experience of organizing the continuous delivery of green matter to the drying units (it is on this that success largedly depends) deserve to be used widely.

They have begun laying in silage in practically every rayon in Siberia. This work is just getting started and so far only a very small percentage of the target figure for prepared silage has been reached. An exception is Sakhalinskaya Oblast, where 77 percent of the planned quantity of succulent fodder has been laid in; the procurement rate thereof is higher than last year's. To increase silage stocks, as well as traditional crops, wide use must be made of potato and root crop tops, vegetable crop wastes and wide grasses. Raw material stocks can also be considerably increased with straw, if it is put into trenches with overmoist (80 percent plus) green matter.

Good silage can only be produced in special storehouses. The barrow method of silage making entails the loss of a considerable proportion of the nutrients. At the same time, by no means are the plans for the construction of lined silage trenches being fulfilled everywhere--in Chitinskaya Oblast they can accommodate less than one-quarter of the silage matter, and in a number of rayons less than one-tenth of it. No wonder they produce low-grade fodder there year after year.

Modern production processes make it possible to procure good fodder in virtually all weather. One need only strictly observe these production processes and scrupulously carry out the instructions in all the operations--from harvesting the plants to storing the finished fodder. This is convincingly borne out by leading workers' experience. In Volchikhinskiy Rayon in Altayskiy Kray, for example, not a single quintal of hay or grass meal was substandard. Likewise, the kray's Kulundinskiy, Loktevskiy and Pervomayskiy rayons and in the Gorno-Altayskaya Autonomous Oblast it is mainly high-grade fodder which is being laid in. By contrast, in Krasnoyarskiy Kray this year's hay is of poorer quality than last year's. This is not surprising since a whole string of rayons failed to establish in good time analytical monitoring of fodder procurement. As early as the beginning of August kray-level organizations set the task of analyzing the quality of all hay and grass meal and 75 percent of cured hay and silage. But this sound decision was not implemented and now the analysts will only be able to state the facts of fodder spoilage--it is too late to take effective measures; that should have been done while it was being procured. [paragraph continues]

Checking the quality of hay is also proceeding slowly in Omskaya Oblast, where less than one-third of hay stocks had been examined by mid-August.

Fodder procurement in Siberia has entered its culiminatory phase. It is important under no circumstances to allow the procurement rate to fall and to work flat out in the fodder-producing areas for as long as the weather permits.

SPECIAL PROBLEMS REMAIN IN FARM COMMODITY SHIPMENT

IZVESTIYA Editorial

LD031419 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Editorial: "Green Light for Rural Freight"]

[Text] Harvesting is in full swing in the country's grainfields. It is moving into northern and eastern regions. The virgin-land farmers of Kazakhstan and the farmers of a number of eastern regions of the RSFSR have begun harvesting. The country's grainfield is like a giant harvest and transportation complex in which not only machine operators but also railroad workers, airmen, river workers and road transport workers are involved.

At harvest time the railroads and highways become mighty arteries of the harvest, for harvesting and the handover of grain to the state proceed efficiently and rhythmically if not only machine operators and procurement workers but also transport workers work well. These August days more than 8,000 cars are loaded with grain, vegetables and fruit every day. Freight planes take off from the airports of Tashkent, Fergana, Samarkand and Ukrainian, North Caucasus and Moldavian cities every 24 hours, carrying in their holds truck garden and horticultural produce for the inhabitants of Siberia and the north. Hundreds of trains with "Harvest-79" brightly stenciled on them are being made up at freight stations. Railroad workers are completing the major operation of transferring combines and trucks to the east of the country. In August alone it is necessary to load with equipment and dispatch almost 32,000 cars over and above the previous plans.

...Every day, every hour--today these words measure the rhythm of the harvest and transportation conveyer belt, which does not tolerate stoppages. It needs speedy shipments of all agricultural freight. For railroad workers and, in particular, for freight car handlers harvest time means insuring that empty cars and refrigerated rolling stock are fully equipped for use, carefully preparing tanks for the fuel without which, as is known, tractors, combines and truck trains will be unable to go into the fields and provide machine-building enterprises and other plants and factories working for the countryside with the necessary number of flatcars and cars to dispatch equipment, spare parts and mineral fertilizers to kolkhozes and sovkhozes. It must be pointed out that there has recently been an increase in the number of requests for transport from industrial enterprises to dispatch various machines and materials to the countryside. And these requests are not always fulfilled.

Harvest time is a test of transport workers' efficiency and of their careful attitude toward their work. During the harvest days it is particularly important to insure all agricultural transport operations in full and on time. This applies equally to the prompt delivery of equipment and machine operators to the havest front and to the dispatch of grain. Unfortunately, the warehouse capacities for the new harvest served by the Volga, south Urals and virgin-land railroads are still being freed inadmissibly slowly. Cars which have not been fully unloaded frequently arrive at centers for the reception of grain of the last harvest. Thus, in the first half of the year car handlers had to clean out approximately 300,000 tons of freight residue. [paragraph continues]

Skilled workers and specialists are diverted to this work and, of course, the time taken to receive and repair cars increases. People's deputies must have their say here. By pooling their efforts with economic planners they are called upon to insure control over the grain's preservation throughout the grain routes and to prevent defective empty cars from being loaded with grain. Much attention must be paid to the transportation of vegetables, fruit, melons and potatoes. Such produce, as is known, cannot wait long. Railroad workers have to transport from Astrakhanskaya Oblast alone 304,000 tons of watermelons and 200,000 tons of tomatoes; to deliver 180,000 tons from Moldavia; 500,000 tons of melons and 50,000 tons of grapes from Central Asia. Every day in September 11,380 cars will be needed. All this imposes a special responsibility on railroad workers.

Truck drivers play a very important role during the harvest. In Siberia, the Urals, the middle Volga Region and Kazakhstan it is necessary to complete in a very short time the repair of trucks and tractors and truck trailers on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, to enlist the necessary number of drivers from the national economy and to organize two-shift working of trucks everywhere. The relevant ministries and departments are called upon to provide farms with tires and petroleum products.

Airmen have to transport more than 25,000 tons of vegetables and fruit along northern routes. This is the second year that the new IL-76 aircraft with a load capacity of 30 tons have been operating. Where the matter has been organized, produce can be delivered on board the aircraft directly from the bed, bypassing the warehouse, and reach the trading enterprises of northern cities in just 8-10 hours. However, full use is not always made of this potential. The ministries of civil aviation and trade must be concerned over this.

The farmer grows the harvest and the farmer gathers it. But transport workers help him to deliver it to the customer--quickly, skillfully, without loss. Theirs is a great, experienced and technically well-equipped detachment. And there is every reason for reckoning that they will cope successfully with their tasks in the fourth year of the 5-year plan.

Poor Assembly of Machinery

LD032128 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0905 GMT 1 Sep 79 LD

[Summary] From the itinerant brigade of All-Union Radio in the regions of Siberia and North Kazakhstan, special correspondent (Anton Karabach) reports from Kokchetavskaya Oblast where all rayons are transporting grain to the elevators and the reception points: [Begin recording]

[(Karabach)] As the first days of the harvesting have shown the combines were not badly repaired. At least there are, at present, no serious breakdowns because of this. The control service has been well organized. It already exists in all brigades trying to link the transport harvest detachments into the control work. "Well unfortunately, not all of the combines have joined the work so far. The new machinery which arrived just on the eve of the reaping has bought the Kokchetavskaya grain farmers a lot of trouble, especially the new Niva combines. In order to put them to work, often 2, 3 or 4 weeks have to be wasted. Well, I saw just such a picture in the sovkhozes of Shchuchinskiy, Zerendinskiy, yes, and other rayons of the oblast. What is happening with these combines? It is about this that I am having a talk with (Lev Nikolayevich Prepolskiy), deputy chief of the oblast Directorate of Agriculture.

[(Prepolskiy)] "This year for the harvest we received about (?100) combines and (?105) Nivas, and a large quantity of headers. This machinery is very highly productive. But there are complications in making this machinery operative. Here the work-supplier is to blame because the combines sometimes arrive badly assembled. All the bolts have to be tightened and fully checked.

And there is a great deal of trouble in that we receive machinery which comes via rail partially disassembled [razokomplektovannyy]. We are not receiving the box where the instruments, where the electrical equipment is kept. The machinery comes without instruments." This causes troublefor the machine operators in the farms who are asking for help in trying to find these instruments.

[Karabach] When this happens the selkhoztekhnika asks the railways to compensate for the losses.

[(Prepolskiy)]"Yes, the railways willingly pay the cost of the parts which become missing during the journey. But the matter is not one of money. The point is that these parts are not there." Disassembling of the machinery is occurring at various points en route from the works.

[Karabach] The harvest is in full swing in Kokchetavskaya Oblast but some of the Niva combines that arrived on the eve of the harvest still can, in no way, go out into the fields. "Of course, this cannot but have an effect on the period needed for the harvesting, and in general on the fate of the present good grain of Kokchetavskaya Oblast." [end recording]

"From the editorial offices: We, respected comrades, have informed the USSR Procuracy of the facts of the misappropriation of parts and units of agricultural machinery in its transportation along the railway. Speaking at the microphone about this was the deputy chief of the Kokchetavskaya Oblast Directorate of Agriculture, Comrade (Prepolskiy). As we have been informed, the USSR Procuracy has taken, in connection with these facts, procuracy response measures [mery prokuroskogo reagirovaniya]. The appropriate checks have been made. Measures have been worked out to stop the disassembling of agricultural machinery. Concrete facts, including in Kokchetakvskaya Oblast, are being investigated. Moreover, the USSR Procuracy has submitted a representation to the USSR Ministry of Railways in which questions have been asked concerning the adoption of urgent measures to insure the complete safekeeping of the agricultural machinery which is being transported."

ZABAZNYY REPORTS ON PROGRESS OF RSFSR WINTER SOWING

LD312154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] At the microphone is Petr Aksimovich Zabaznyy, RSFSR meritorious agronomist.

The best time for winter sowing has arrived in many parts of the country, while in the northwestern and Volga-Vyatka areas it is already on the way out. Fields have been prepared for winter grain crops in good time by the farms of the Chernozem Zone; Volgogradskaya, Orelskaya and other oblasts; and in Stavropolskiy Kray. Mass sowing of winter crops is being carried out in the northern and central areas, the Volga valley, the Central Chernozem Zone and in the Urals. The sowing of winter crops has been started by the northern areas of Rostovskaya and Volgogradskaya oblasts. The farms of the Chuvashskaya ASSR and Kostroma and of Kirovskaya and Lipetskaya oblasts have fulfilled the plan for the sowing of winter crops and are continuing to sow in excess of plan.

I would like to note the successes of the arms of the Udmurtskaya ASSR, where machines with a broad working width were employed. Unfortunately, many farms in Gorkovskaya, Smolenskaya and other oblasts are developing their autumn sowing slowly and the best time is passing. The provision of moisture for the fields is good almost everywhere, which will help to get vigorous shoots and normal development of plants during the autumn. In consideration of this many farms are expanding their areas sown with winter crops. Front-ranking methods of sowing winter crops are being widely used.

GREATER ORGANIZATION NEEDED FOR STOCKRAISING IMPROVEMENTS

LD041449 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 79 p 1 LD

[Correspondent V. Kiryasov article: "Without Reference to the Weather"]

[Excerpts] Omskaya Oblast--It is difficult to get to the Rosa Luxemburg Kolkhoz, Lyubinskiy Rayon because the roads have become impassable. There has been almost daily rainfall. Taking account of the situation that has developed, the farm has amended the system by which the livestock are looked after during the summer.

"Above all," N. Gulov, the board chairman, said, sharing his experience, we have temporarily moved the animals from fixed sites [statsionarnyye ploshchadki] to pasture. Attempts have been made to organize efficient operation of technically essential transport and other services. But the main point is that greater attention has begun to be paid on the farm to socialist competition among the collectives.

"And this is the result: The 6-month plan for the sale of milk to the state was overfulfilled by 15 percent. The same rate of increase was maintained in July and August."

However, for the oblast as a whole the results are not gratifying. Over the first half of the year the state failed to receive some 30,000 tons of produce. In subsequent months there has been no success in eliminating the arrears. A considerable fall in the productivity of dairy herds has been allowed to occur in the Kolosovskiy, Nizhneomskiy, Tyukalinskiy, Okoneshnikovskiy, Ust-Ishimskiy and Poltavskiy rayons. Why has this happened?

Some people are inclined to attribute the laggardliness to weather conditions. But the main reason is lack of organization.

The fact that not all raykom and farm party committees have examined the difficult situation promptly has had its effect. In the Nizhneomskiy Rayon, for instance, the monitoring of herd reproduction and fodder procurement was relaxed. The Tyukalinskiy Raykom on several occasions adopted resolutions about replenishing the herd, although no changes for the better came about, owing to the unexacting attitude shown over implementing the decisions.

The unplanned cutoff of electricity supplies without any prior warning is causing great damage to livestock raising. On the Zarya Kommunizma Kolkhoz, Odesskiy Rayon, milking installations and water supplies were out of action for 62 hours: The workers of the Omskenergo association's electrical supply network were to blame. Current failed to reach livestock units on the Goncharovskiy Sovkhoz during a 3-day period. Meanwhile, the Omskenergo management has remained aloof from accepting responsibility for the losses.

This year has proven difficult for the livestock raisers of Omskaya Oblast. It is essential to overcome the lag that has been allowed to develop in the first half of the year and to fulfill the scheduled plans. Maximum effort is needed by the oblast party organization and the economic organs in order to mobilize the livestock unit collectives to shock labor and to achieve an increase in the output of milk and other produce.

COSMONAUTS SUCCESSFULLY ADAPT TO TERRESTRIAL CONDITIONS

LD311524 Moscow TASS in English 1245 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--Vladimir Lyakhov and Valeriy Ryumin are successfully readapting themselves to terrestrial conditions, Avetik Burlazyan, deputy health minister of the USSR, said to a correspondent of the newspaper TRUD. Their pulse rate and arterial pressure are now what they were before the flight, he said. The cosmonauts are now allowed to move about more actively. If in the first days after their flight they made 300 to 1,000 steps, they make up to 10,000 steps daily now. Both of them are fond of cycling. In general, they are doing very well.

Burlazyan said that throughout the 175 days of their space flight the parameters of their physiological condition were at the pre-flight level.

The commander lost approximately four kilograms, while the flight engineer retained his old weight. Both of the cosmonauts had their shin size decreased, a thing which also happened to other space travellers. Their heart rate and arterial pressure showed almost no difference from the pre-flight parameters. Throughout the flight neither of the cosmonauts had any health complaints.

The newspaper says that this is due to the optimum schedule and rules that were laid down for the space crew by doctors.

The cosmonauts had five working days and two days off weekly. Their daily routine did not differ much from the one to which they were accustomed on earth; eight hours of work daily, 2 or 2.5 hours of physical exercises, 2 hours of free time and 2 hours for meals.

Every day the cosmonauts "ran" a distance of approximately five kilometres. Exercising on the veloergometer, they did work equal to 40-50 thousand kilogrammometres.

TASS REPORTS LAUNCHING OF COSMOS-1126

LD311506 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 31 Aug 79 LD

["Cosmos-1126 in Flight"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, August 31, TASS--An artificial earth satellite, Cosmos-1126, was launched in the Soviet Union today to continue exploration of outer space.

Its initial period of revolution is 90.5 minutes; maximum distance from the earth--421; minimum distance 208 kilometres; the orbit's inclination--72.9 degrees.

Instruments aboard the satellite are functioning normally.